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Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe Considers Madrid

America Considers Strikes

We All Consider Concepts

¶ As non-combatants stream out of Madrid, seeking the comparative safety of Valencia and neighboring seaside sanctuaries, after suffering a full week of intensive warfare and two months of intermittent fire, rebel forces under General Franco continue their attack. Along the road to El Escorial, where the bitterest fighting was reported, the wreckage of battle reveals no gains comparable to the sacrifice of men and munitions. Apparently, the Loyalists have thrown the besiegers back on their haunches. General Franco's hopes are said to rest on more assistance from fascist sympathizers beyond the Spanish borders. The amazing thing about warfare is men's willingness to sacrifice themselves for a cause, and their blindness in choosing it.

¶ Great Britain is determined that such sacrifices shall be modified. Setting an example for the rest of Europe, she places the ban on British volunteers to Spain and invites other nations to do likewise. France, acting in concord with Britain, drafts a law (which may be passed next week) to prevent enlistments from her territory. The remaining powers are watched with troubled eyes. Will Italy, Germany, the Soviet Union and Portugal co-operate in isolating the Spanish spark? The struggle between the communist and fascist forms of dictatorship can only be aggravated by reinforcements from without. Democracy has taken its stand for conciliation and peace. Dictatorship now has its opportunity. Soon it will reveal whether its hands are red.

¶ Following the German-Portuguese understanding which seems to place another fascist picket along the Spanish border, Morocco looms large in the news, adding more uncertainty to the outcome of strained European relations. Britain is disturbed by German activities across the straits from Gibraltar. France gives warning that it will resist any infringement of territorial integrity in Morocco. The trouble seems traceable to General Franco's ambitions; it is aggravated by the reported landing of German troops in Spanish Morocco. But with the forebodings come reassurance that no foreign troops are stationed or expected in Spanish Morocco.

¶ European concerns center about the dictatorship-democracy question. American concerns are stirred by industrial strife. To a large extent it washes its hands of European entanglements as the embargoing of shipments of munitions to Spain becomes law. It cannot so deftly rid itself of strikes. In the automotive industry new strikes threaten to add some 20,000 more idle men to the 100,000 already idle as a result of the sit-down labor insurrection. But Governor Murphy of Michigan resumes efforts to bring the General Motors officials and union officials to a common point of agreement. In the end probably they will both agree that, whatever the outcome, it has cost the victor more than it was worth.

¶ This tendency to strife, after all the lessons civilization has witnessed, makes alertness imperative. A visitor from beyond-the-beyond might well be amazed that mankind should be so self-deceived, that leaders should be so willful, that nations should be so obtuse. For this world is fair. Its people, by and large, are pleasant folk. There's everything here to make earth a delightful habitation for man: An abundance, if rightly shared, for everyone; a store of good nature rich enough to alleviate the disagreements; a reservoir of opportunity sufficient, if left untrammeled, to give to each his chance. With such gifts, and more, at hand, why have not earth's inhabitants long since accepted their inheritance? Why the strife, the threats, the unrest in this world of plenty?

¶ One answer is that mankind has missed the guerdon in ratio to its acceptance of wrong concepts. Greed for generosity; physical force for spiritual; acquisitiveness for co-operation; agitation for poise; material gains for mental riches; the shadow for the substance. These are poor substitutes; bad bargains dearly bought. In so far as they are accepted, they lead to strife. Thus nations align against nations, groups against groups, fellow against fellow—and the wrong concepts take toll.

¶ But none of these things are irremediable. If evil destroys itself, good maintains itself. The right thinking and right doing of the individual is a potent thing. The good he knows and practices identifies him with all the good there is. It enables him to watch the vain play of wrong concepts with equanimity, aware that ultimately mankind will tire of self-imposed suffering and clear the stage for a better world order. It enables him to rest serenely in the awareness of good, assured that in ratio to his right concepts will he be protected from mankind's wrong concepts. It enables him to take part in the world's rehabilitation.

Assembly 'Speed-Up' Called Real Cause of Auto Strike; Firm Willing to Compromise

Employees Charge Plants Use Bonus to Cut Working Force and Speed Output; Company Asserts Men Find Assembly Line 'Easiest' Job in Factory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 11—The "speed-up," probably the most common grievance of workers in mass-production industry, already appears half settled in the General Motors Corporation automobile strike.

The question is embodied in two of the eight demands of the auto workers' union.

The workers' complaint is described by union officials as excessive demands for output, which, they claim, wears men out and eventually makes them unable to keep the pace of the industry.

The management, on the other hand, declares the policy of the industry is continually to install machinery to reduce physical effort. "The less physical exertion, the greater the output," says one of the principal plant executives in Detroit. "That, I feel, is a law."

Wherever the merits lie, the speed-up is associated with the piecework method of pay, whereby workers are offered a bonus to increase production.

Company Meets Requests

"Once you have eradicated piecework or the group bonus plan (piecework on the basis of an agreeing group of workers, rather than on the individual alone), you have taken out 50 per cent of the speed-up system," states Ed. Hall, a vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America.

General Motors' willingness to discard piecework wherever its workers request such action, indicates that the company has made an important advance toward removing this proverbial source of restlessness. In process of turning to the hourly rate of pay in preference to piece work, General Motors at present is making only 40 per cent of its cars on piecework pay.

The speed-up problem grows out of the machine.

"We want to run the machines and not the machines to run us," cried an orator at the big union meeting at Flint, Mich., a week ago. The applause he got was genuine. There is indubitable uneasiness among auto workers about the characteristic push for production of the industry and about mechanical efficiency.

Speed-up Explained

Union spokesmen say the assembly line or the conveyor generally is not speeded up so fast as to hurl more work at employees than they can reasonably handle. The speed-up, as outlined by Mr. Hall, is this: Beginning production on a new car with, say, 500 workers on an assembly line and at low pay; offering extra pay for high production; as the days progress, taking 10 men off the line here and 10 off there, and splitting their wages among the men left; stimulating men to work beyond their capacity through continued offer of bonus; and finally reducing the original 500 workers on the line to 400, who have received a big jump in pay and are grinding themselves down to earn it.

More Time Given

Such a picture is a misconception, retorts the management, of what actually occurs on the assembly line.

The speed-up is not universal through the industry, union chiefs

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

U. S. officials seek to break auto strike: Labor opposes labor alliance with Capital: Page 5.

Living in 1937 Is Found Based On Mutual Aid

No Nation or People Can, Says Brookings Report, Be Quite Independent

Sees Slow Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—In the year 1937 the integration of human affairs has reached the point where no single class may take selfish action without injuring the whole country; where no country may take selfish action without injuring the whole world politic.

That, in effect, is the keynote of the latest and one of the most sweeping reports of the Brookings Institution, famed for its reports on America's capacity to produce and to consume, in which it also presents the essentials of "an integrated program designed to promote further economic recovery."

"The lesson of the world depression," says the report, "is that all groups in society are indissolubly linked in a common enterprise. No class, no nation and almost no individual could escape the devastating economic effects of the collapse of the economic system which began in 1929.

Must Pull Together

"In the same way now, the economic advancement of laborers, electrical workers, professional groups, business men and farmers depends upon our pulling together with the aid of Government toward the common objective of increased production and high living standards.

"Whatever merit production restriction programs at certain points may have possessed as a means of correcting special cases of serious maladjustments in the depths of the depression, and of stimulating the beginnings of recovery, they have no regular place in the continuous process of economic progress. An expansion in real income depends upon an increase of productive activity; it cannot be derived from an artificial expansion of money income unaccompanied by increases in the output of goods and services."

Data for and Against

The Brookings report lists a series of factors now making for recovery; then puts down a counter-series of factors that may yet halt recovery. Finally, in the third place, it gives in brief, seven points of its own, which it describes as "essential requirements for a consistent program of further recovery." Foremost of these is a balanced budget. As to the status of recovery at present, it finds matters palpably mending, but takes a far less rosy view of affairs than many commentators.

"The economic situation today," says the report, "is one of delicate adjustment and precarious balance. We may move gradually forward along a broad front, achieving progressively higher levels of well-being, or we may suffer a reversal of current trends and enter upon a period of recession involving further deterioration of living standards and bringing a new era of disorganization, the consequences of which no one could foresee. Which way we go will depend largely upon private and public policies now in the making."

The Favorable Factors

Following the report's own order of presentation, the eighth major "favorable factors" in the present situation are, in brief:

An abundance of loanable funds, at low interest rates.

Lightening of private indebtedness.

An "unusually satisfactory" wage-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Powers Rush Ban on Volunteers

Britain Forwards Note Asking Date to End Enlistments

Revives Old Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—After being on the point of taking its courage in both hands and offering the British navy to supervise an agreed plan for preventing further ingress of men and war materials into Spain, the British Government has suddenly shied away, and in a long note which the British ambassadors at Paris, Rome, Berlin, Lisbon and Moscow are instructed to bring at once to the notice of the Government concerned, Britain has come back once more to the semi-direct control plan drawn up by the International Non-Intervention Committee.

Ban on "Volunteers"

Meanwhile, without waiting for simultaneous action by Berlin and Rome, the British Government has given evidence of its sudden solicitude for the safety of British fascists and communists who might be tempted to neutralize one another's efforts in Spain, by issuing a warning today that it intends henceforward to punish recruits and recruiters for Spain under the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870.

Thus Britain has followed almost to the letter the example of Lord Palmerston during the Carlist war, just 101 years ago.

What Happened

Urged by the Spanish Ambassador to allow the recruitment of 10,000 volunteers to enable the constitutional Spanish Government to withstand the pressure of the Carlists, aided by the authoritation governments in Europe, Lord Palmerston nailed the British colors firmly to the mast of non-intervention, just as Prime Minister Baldwin has done today. It is recalled, however, for what it is worth, that within a very few weeks Lord Palmerston was forced to turn right round. Not only were volunteers allowed to go, but the British marines were landed and the constitutional Government was given 250,000 muskets, with which the Carlists and their European allies were ultimately defeated.

Refuse Support to Eden

The present British action is understood to represent a last-minute hesitation by a number of members of the Cabinet who believe it would be a mistake for Britain to shoulder the thankless task of supervising the working of the control plan as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is evidently anxious that she should do. Consequently, the instructions to ambassadors urge that there should be a fixed date on which prohibitory measures should be put into operation simultaneously by the powers concerned and add that the non-intervention committee's control plan "may be sufficient for the purposes envisaged."

Welcomes Another Plan

The note, however, tacitly admits the possibility of the plan breaking down by inviting other Governments to put forward other suggestions, which Britain says in advance she is "ready to consider." As the non-intervention committee's plan has not commended itself either to the Valencia or the Burgos Governments it already seems evident that some other plan which does not involve co-operation with loyalists or nationalists for its successful operation is the "sine qua non" if non-intervention is to be made a reality.

The British Government's failure to take the initiative has aroused the bitterest comment in the ranks of the opposition. Even among its own

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

British Note on Volunteers Pleases Germany: Page 5

By a Staff Artist

Why France Watches Spanish Morocco

Ceuta, on the Northwest Tip of Africa, Just Opposite Gibraltar, Holds a Prominent Place in the News of the Spanish Conflict, With Similar Interest in Ifni and Rio de Oro, Along the Coast, and Canary Islands and Madeira, Where German Forces Are Said by the French to Have Been Active of Late

French Draft Measures to Keep Nationals Out of Spanish War; Situation in Morocco Eased

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 11—The French Government is ready to rush through Parliament immediately legislative measures necesssary to prohibit the departure of volunteers for Spain, it is officially announced today.

The Chamber of Deputies reopens tomorrow and a bill will be introduced at once so that France probably will be able to apply an effective ban on volunteers any time next week. This ban, however, will not become operative immediately as in England, but will be applied only on a date accepted by Germany, Italy and Russia.

Supports British Proposal

The French Government thus agreed to the British proposal that a legislative ban on volunteers should precede arrangements of a system of control.

But whether Parliament will agree to this procedure is not entirely certain. Socialist and communist newspapers today proclaim the necessity of immediate control measures to ensure observance by all countries concerned of the proposed restrictions, and they emphasize that, this time, any violation of the volunteer agreement or any unnecessary delay in organizing control would mean that France would instantly resume liberty of action.

Moroccan Note Reassuring

Meanwhile French apprehension of serious trouble over the alleged infiltration of German volunteers into Spanish Morocco has been greatly relieved by reception of a reassuring response to France's recent protest to Spanish authorities in Morocco.

An official communiqué issued here today states that in response to France's note of warning Colonel Beigbeder, High Commissioner of the Spanish zone in Morocco, has replied that no units of foreign troops and no members of the Foreign Legion are stationed in Spanish Morocco or are expected to arrive there.

The communiqué continues that Colonel Beigbeder, in the course of his interview with the French Consul, made it clear that the authorities in Tetuan realized fully the grave international consequences which would follow the landing of foreign troops on any point of Moroccan soil.

Charges by Berlin Press

The French note of warning was delivered to the Spanish authorities yesterday through the French Consul General at Tetuan and the Consul was understood to have received informal assurances that French fears of German infiltration in the Moroccan zone were unfounded.

Today, however, French apprehensions were revived by an outburst in German papers accusing the French Government of planning to take over Spanish Morocco. These allegations are, of course, indignantly refuted in official quarters here where they have aroused anxiety lest they presage some sudden coup by the Reich.

The French Position

France's attitude toward Spanish Morocco may be stated on good authority as follows:

The French Government is determined not to tolerate the development of German infiltration in Moroccan territory.

The French Foreign Office claims to possess proof of several hundred German soldiers already installed in the Sultanate and that preparations are being made to receive a large German force.

If this force should materialize, either openly or in disguised form, the Government would consider itself obliged both by existing treaties and by its own vital national interests to take the necessary action to expel any such foreign forces.

It is also pointed out officially here that under the Franco-Spanish treaties regarding Spanish Morocco, France would consider herself called upon to intervene in the event of a serious native uprising in Spanish Morocco.

President Asks $790,000,000 Relief to June

In Message to Congress Sets Number on Rolls at 2,580,000

Indicates Big Cut

Declares Industry Must Hire Men From Relief, Not Add To Hours of Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—A cut from 3,151,000 unemployed persons on the relief rolls on Dec. 12, 1936, to 2,580,000 for the coming winter months plus $386,000 now in the CCC was the basis of President Roosevelt's request of Congress today for $790,000,000 to carry relief until June 30, 1937.

During the past year, he said, more than 1,000,000 have found jobs with private industry. And since March, 1933, he estimated that at least 6,000,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural jobs.

This improvement, and the consequent diminution in relief spending, is dependent upon industry's willingness to employ persons direct off the relief rolls, President Roosevelt warned, and not to increase working hours unreasonably of those now employed.

Makes Direct Attack

The President is thus tackling directly one of the three variables which will determine whether or not he can achieve a balanced budget in the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1937. The other two variables are the estimates of record-breaking revenues, and whether or not Congress refrains from voting costly new jobs without providing revenues for them.

The nub of President Roosevelt's relief message today, which went to Congress in the form of a letter addressed to Speaker William B. Bankhead, is his discussion of numbers of unemployed.

In March, 1936, he points out, more than 3,400,000 employable persons were provided for by the works program, not including the CCC.

For Present Needs

"At the present time," he adds, "as a result of an exhaustive review of the needs of the families of workers on the works program, we have found that it will be necessary, during the winter months, to provide employment for at least 2,580,000 workers, of which number 250,000 will receive employment from funds appropriated in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This represents a net reduction of more than 800,000 since last March. Further reductions will be made in the spring and summer, at the time of seasonal increases in private employment."

The 250,000 mentioned above are part of the 1936 drought victims. They are being provided for out of Resettlement Administration funds. Therefore the net number now on work relief rolls, according to the President's figures, is 2,230,000. This is a low point for several years.

Ups and Downs of Relief

The emergency council report, forwarded by President Roosevelt to Congress over the week end, listed 3,151,000 on work relief rolls on Dec. 12, 1936. The work-relief maximum was reached in February, 1936, with 3,850,000. On June 27 it had dropped to 3,302,000. The drought, shortly thereafter, sent the total to 3,472,000 on Sept. 26 and 3,545,000 on Oct. 31.

Thereafter came Harry L. Hopkins' drive to cut the relief rolls, and 100,000 were taken off in the week preceding the Dec. 12 estimate of 3,151,000.

"To the President's top figure of 2,580,000 listed in his letter as the number in need of work relief for the present winter months, must be added 386,000 now on the CCC in order to make the two figures comparable. That makes 2,966,000 on relief for the rest of the winter, as compared with 3,151,000 in December. Since February and March are harder months than December, this, too, indicates a dimunition, roughly of about 7 per cent.

President Roosevelt briefly outlined the general factors now conditioning unemployment. Great assistance would be afforded the Government, he said, "if all private employers in every part of the country will seek, in so far as they reasonably can, to obtain additional workers from the relief rolls."

Breakdowns in Standards

But breakdowns in labor standards, the President said, have a telling effect. Hours of work in manufacturing industries, as shown by the bureau of labor statistics index, were at 33.3 hours a week in September, 1934, but had jumped to more than 40 hours a week in October, 1936.

"While among most industries and most employers," he added "the maximum hours established under the National Recovery Act have not been greatly increased, it is worth noting that in some industries and among some employers the former maximum hours have been unreasonably increased.

"Every action of an employer along these lines obviously tends toward the stepping up of production without an equivalent stepping up of employment."

Text of the President's Relief Appropriation Message: Page 2.

Silver Profits Tax Is Declared Legal By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—A 50 per cent tax on profits made by silver traders before enactment of the 1934 law directing the Treasury to increase its purchases of that metal for the nation's monetary stock was held constitutional today my the Supreme Court.

The decision undoubtedly was agreed upon, however, before President Roosevelt delivered his message to Congress last week calling for more liberal interpretation of the Constitution.

Other decisions favorable to the Administration since the present term started last October included an embargo on shipment of arms to Bolivia and Paraguay for their Chaco war and the Ashurst-Sumner act prohibiting shipment of prison-made goods into states that bar their sale.

The court announced also that it would take a recess from next Monday to the following Wednesday when it will meet to attend in a body the inauguration of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner.

Justice Van Devanter delivered the silver decision. It reversed a ruling by the court of claims that the tax was unconstitutional because it took property without due process of law.

Percy K. Hudson of New York challenged the act, contending it was unconstitutional because retroactively applied.

The Highland Farms Dairy, Inc., operator of a creamery here, was granted a review in its attack on the constitutionality of the Virginia Milk Control Act.

An appeal from a federal district court decision denying an injunction against enforcement of the law was granted.

The District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia held that the law, which set up a milk control board with authority to fix prices and regulate marketing in areas where the majority of the producers requested such action, was a proper exercise of the state's police powers.

Highland Farms contended the act "gives power, without fixing any standard whatever, to determine who may have, or who may not have license to produce and distribute milk in any territory."

Book 40 Years Overdue Is Made 'Gift' to Library

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—A book borrowed from the Syracuse Library May 10, 1897—and 40 years "overdue"—came back to the library with a group of 100 books presented as a gift.

Attracted by the title, Dr. Paul M. Paine, librarian, thumbed through its pages, found an identification mark, looked at the records and wondered if he ought to fine somebody for keeping a book 14,600 days "overdue."

The Monitor Index

Monday, Jan. 11, 1937

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	6
Christian Science Services on Radio	6
The Children's Page	7
The Home Forum	8
"Deeds, not words" [With Hungarian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12-13
Sports Page	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Pennsylvania NRA To Place Labor On Par With Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 11—Pennsylvania will start a legislative calendar this week so expressive of "forgotten man" purposes that it becomes the initial State to take the United States Supreme Court voiding of the National Recovery Act at its word and move to set up a "little NRA" within the State's rights definition stipulated by that tribunal.

The Keystone State has been such a non-union stronghold that it was an open field for "runaway" employers until this month, when a New York court reached out with "extradition" papers for a garment manufacturing combination that had sought to evade its agreement with labor by locking out workers and moving machines to an "open shop" community in Pennsylvania. The court order established a prohibition, now under appeal, against this employer's method of terminating union agreements.

Step to Aid Labor

Today, however, Pennsylvania is prepared to take the step that will remove it from the category of labor-exploiter haven, the national aspects of which projected legislation that made the core of the federal recovery program four years ago. This came with presentation to the Democratic Assembly for first reading of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act, written to protect the right of employees to organize and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Economics in the News

A Balanced Budget—Its Necessity as a Brake on Inflation—Making a Public Counterweight Against Private Pressures

By H. B. E.

Now is the time for all good citizens to come to the aid of a balanced budget. To the orthodox, the need for matching outgo and income is always present. But there is a definite "timing" for a balanced budget marked by the end of economic emergency. This is the time that has now arrived.

In the fiscal theory of the New Deal an unbalanced budget is justified as what Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, calls a "compensatory agency." It is the old Joseph plan in modern dress—let the Government live frugally when times are good, so that the people may draw freely upon its credit when times are hard. This is what happened in the twenties. Under Mr. Mellon's administration, when times were good, the public debt was paid off as the result of bridled expenditures as well as bumper revenues—at the rate of a billion dollars a year. That billion dollars built up a reservoir of credit standing. And it came to the rescue of the people during the hard times which began in 1930.

¶ ¶ ¶

Hard times nowadays are a phenomenon of deflation. That is, the means of payment—bank deposits particularly—are contracted. It was the object of the New Deal "compensatory" financing primarily to restore, or "reflate" them. This was done by borrowing from the banks.

The use of the word borrowing in this connection is really a misnomer. Several times I have explained what the reflationary process really amounts to. But every time I do I receive letters telling me that I am wrong. Let me explain—for it is fundamental in the budget debate to realize what this particular borrowing process means— in the words of Governor Eccles, used at the meeting of the bank management conference of the New England Council, on Nov. 13:

"In other words, to the extent that they bought government bonds—on a large scale during the period of 1933 and 1934, less in 1935, and very few in 1936—the banks created money, just as they would have created it had they loaned the money instead to individuals or corporations. They credited the Treasury's account on the one side and they put in their investment portfolio, government bonds, or bills, or notes on the other side and, as the Treasury checked those funds out, put them into circulation. That money created business and finally came back into the banks in deposits to the account of various individuals and corporations. The funds went through the mill of production and distribution, produced goods and services, came back into the banks, and are there today."

Thus the borrowing was at bottom a money-creating process—a real filling out of the country's means of payment.

Such reflation has now been completed. Deposits in all American banks have been increased by this process from $38,000,000,000 on June 30, 1933, to $51,000,000,000 last June. Several more billion must have been added to the store within the last six months. But, even at the figure for last June, the deposits had been restored to pre-deflation levels. This is the basic reason for stopping the process; i. e., for eliminating the borrowing and again raising the money dispensed by the Government out of taxation, a process which involves a switching of means of payment, not a creation of it.

¶ ¶ ¶

If more money is created, it will be created on top of the growing confidence of the business community in using the replenished means of payment, and the result is bound to be the spilling over of reflation into inflation.

At present, a possible inflation is the chief preoccupation in responsible government departments. The brakes for stopping such an inflation have already been tested by our new credit controllers. But they have not the slightest chance of working if at

Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Landon Turns Job Over to Successor; To Live in Topeka

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas rolled up his sleeves today and took personal charge of the business of moving back into private life.

The two-term Governor whose record brought him national recognition and the 1936 Republican presidential nomination, turned over his office and the executive residence to Walter A. Huxman, his Democratic successor.

With plans already completed for construction of a Colonial type suburban home on a 160-acre tract near here, Governor Landon began negotiations for a downtown office from which he will carry on his oil and real estate operations.

Governor Landon and his family will leave the executive mansion to reside at the home of Mrs. S. E. Cobb, mother of Mrs. Landon, until their suburban place is ready. He will retain his property at Independence, Kan., his previous residence, for the time being.

No High Hat, Thanks

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11 (AP)—Walter A. Huxman, a lawyer and a Democrat, spurned a silk hat in favor of a derby today for ceremonies inaugurating him as Governor, replacing Alf M. Landon, an oil man and a Republican.

The Democratic successor to the 1936 Republican presidential nominee was greeted by a Republican-controlled Legislature. Most of the state elective offices also are held by Republicans.

Mr. Huxman, fifth Democrat to become Governor of Kansas, tried on a silk hat yesterday which he will wear in Washington, D. C., later this month to the President's inaugural ball. Then he commented:

"No high hat for me tomorrow. I'm going to wear a derby."

Portugal Agrees To Give Colonies Back to Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—It is disclosed that Germany, which has courted Portuguese friendship simultaneously with her drive for colonies, has succeeded in getting Portugal to forgo the right to German property acquired through the Treaty of Versailles and the Hague Convention of Sept. 1, 1929.

Portugal, by a treaty signed June 29, 1936, effective last Dec. 18, agreed to turn back to Germany certain properties taken over during the World War, both in Portugal and Portuguese colonies, and to re-establish fully the rights and interests of German citizens and companies.

The agreement was published in the last issue of the official gazette.

Officials said it was regarded here as a step toward closer friendship between the countries.

Extra $790,000,000 Asked For Federal Relief in 1937

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's letter today to Speaker Bankhead follows:

In my budget message of Jan. 5, 1937, I indicated my intention of requesting that Congress provide an appropriation of $790,000,000 for the purpose of carrying the Works Progress Administration and related programs from Feb. 1 to June 30, 1937.

In general, the problem of relief has diminished with the extensive re-employment and recovery which has occurred in nearly all lines of business and industrial activity. At the beginning of the present winter at least 6,000,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural jobs than in March, 1933, and of this number more than 1,000,000 have found jobs with private industry during the past year.

Ultimate Cost

In my message of March 18, 1936, I stated:

"The ultimate cost of the federal works program will thus be determined by private enterprise. Federal assistance which arose as a result of industrial disemployment can be terminated if industry itself removes the underlying conditions.

"Should industry co-operatively achieve the goal of re-employment, the appropriation of $1,500,000,000, together with the unexpended balances of previous appropriations, will suffice to carry the federal works program through the fiscal year 1937. Only if industry fails to reduce substantially the number of those now out of work will another appropriation and further plans and policies be necessary."

Many private enterprises have co-operated, and I hope that there will be further sustained efforts on the part of private employers. Great assistance can be given to the Government if all private employers in every part of the country will seek, in so far as they reasonably can, to obtain additional workers from the relief rolls. In this connection it is worth noting that by far the larger part of those on the relief rolls fall into the category of unskilled workers.

New Workers

As a result of the natural increase in our population, each year at least 400,000 new workers are seeking work, and this number of new jobs annually is necessary simply to prevent an increase in unemployment.

Certain other facts are worth noting. The tendency toward a longer work week has had an extremely important effect on re-employment. Hours of work in manufacturing industries, as shown by the bureau of labor statistics index, averaged 33.3 hours per week in September, 1934. That average has increased by 20 per cent, to more than 40 hours per week in October, 1936.

While among most industries and most employers the maximum hours established under the National Recovery Act have not been greatly increased, it is worth noting that some industries and among some employers the former maximum hours have been unreasonably increased.

"Unreasonable Hours"

Every action of an employer along these lines obviously tends toward the stepping up of production without an equivalent stepping up of employment. It is not unfair to say that these employers who are working their employees unreasonably long hours are failing to co-operate with the government and their fellow citizens in putting people back to work.

In March, 1936, more than 3,400,000 employable persons were provided for by the works program, not including the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Winter Program

At the present time, as a result of an exhaustive review of the needs of the families of workers on the works program, we have found that it will be necessary during the winter months to provide employment for at least 2,580,000 workers, of which number 250,000 will receive employment from funds appropriated in the emergency relief appropriation act of 1935. This represents a net reduction of more than 800,000 since last March. Further reductions will be made in the spring and summer, at the time of seasonal increases in private employment.

An unforeseen factor in federal expenditures for the relief of destitution has been the drought, which laid waste large areas of the country, and brought disaster to hundreds of thousands of farm families.

During last summer and fall, an emergency program was developed to provide employment for the most destitute of the stricken families.

With the advent of winter, about 250,000 of these families are being transferred from work projects to the Resettlement Administration, which will provide them with direct grants for subsistence through the winter, and make other provisions to get them started on an independent basis when the planting season arrives.

More Funds

Since the balance of the present appropriation of $1,425,000,000 for relief and work relief will be barely sufficient to finance this program through the month of January, I recommend that the Congress provide a supplemental appropriation of $790,000,000 for this purpose for the remainder of the fiscal year 1937.

We have promised that the men, women and children of America who are destitute through no fault of their own shall not be neglected. Before the end of this fiscal year I shall make specific recommendations to the Congress defining in detail my views relative to the continuing problem of unemployment relief and its administration in 1938.

Peace Is Keynote of Capital Gathering

Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt — Speaker at Peace Luncheon
Dr. Robert L. O'Brien — Chairman, United States Tariff Commission
Dr. Maude Royden — British Peace Lecturer
Mrs. Hannah C. Hull — President, Women's International League

America Is Hope For World Peace, Dr. Royden Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—A plea that America, while striving to keep its 21 republics out of war, also use its leadership to "keep war out of the world," was voiced here Saturday by Dr. Maude Royden, British feminist and peace leader.

Speaking under the joint auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Emergency Peace Campaign, she told a large audience, "Do not think you can do any service to the Old World by entering into any war."

Dr. Royden, daughter of Sir Thomas Royden, sister of the former chairman of the Cunard Shipping Company, and a talented lecturer, recently resigned from active work at the Guildhouse in London to devote her whole time to international peace. Her talk here was one of the first of a series to be made in a coast-to-coast campaign covering 37 cities.

Sees No Good in War

Reminding her listeners that "all the suffering of the last war has not availed to help the world to a just and righteous peace," Dr. Royden declared, "For my part, I am convinced war will never do any good at all."

She predicted that if men would adopt the principle of brotherly love in dealings with one another, world peace soon would be established and complications of international politics would vanish. The theme of international conferences, she said, should be, "How much help can our nation be to those in distress?" and not, "How many incidents can we allow before we declare war?"

Americans, especially women, she said, should use their "almost immunity" from war to "think straight."

Honored by Universities

Dr. Royden, first known in Great Britain for her work in behalf of woman's suffrage, began writing and speaking in behalf of peace during the World War. In 1930, she received an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow, an honor only once before given to a woman, and in 1935, she was made an honorary Doctor of Law by the University of Liverpool.

The $1,000,000,000 being spent each year for preparedness would run a peace campaign for 1000 years to come, Sherwood Eddy, lecturer and peace worker, told the luncheon group.

In introducing Dr. Royden, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt stressed the work the youth of the country are doing in behalf of peace. "If young people are willing to give of themselves, we have come quite a ways forward. When I was young, nobody would have dreamed of doing what the boys and girls are doing in the Emergency Peace Campaign today," she said.

Relief Recipient Hid $350,000 in Gems

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Louis Gorelick was at liberty yesterday after two days in a Brooklyn jail while authorities considered what action to take against his former friend, Joseph Rose, who secreted $350,000 in jewels in a safe deposit box and then accused Mr. Gorelick of stealing them. For several months Mr. Rose has been collecting $15.70 relief money every two weeks and the Emergency Relief Bureau will seek recovery of these payments.

When Mr. Rose said Friday that Mr. Gorelick had stolen the fortune in diamonds from a mattress where they had been hidden, Brooklyn authorities were dubious. Mr. Rose lived in a shabby furnished room. District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan said he gave his estranged wife and daughter only 50 cents a day for support.

A newspaper photograph brought a tip that Mr. Rose was the man who had deposited nine Manila envelopes containing more than 400 diamonds mounted on rings, stickpins, cuff-links, bracelets and lavallieres in the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, more than four months ago. When Mr. Rose confessed the hoard was his, Mr. Goerlick was at once released.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

supporters there is a certain feeling of disappointment.

The London Times, for instance, after saying the matter is urgent, points out that "there is nothing to prevent the British Government putting forward a plan of its own." It adds that British public opinion will not be satisfied until the flow of foreign recruits into Spain has been stopped and a beginning made with the withdrawal of those who are "now playing such a dangerous part in Spain itself and in Spanish territory."

Thus the possibility of the Palmerston episode repeating itself still more fully appears to depend on the extent that modern dictators realize that Britain, however slow she may be, is determined to secure the integrity of Spain and of Spanish Morocco.

Pennsylvania NRA To Place Labor On Par With Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

bargain collectively and set up a state labor relations board for that purpose.

Aside from the collective bargaining feature, the act defines unfair employer practices, provides that representatives of a majority of the employees be exclusive representatives of all the employees, authorizes the board to conduct hearings and elections and certify to employee representation, and empowers it to prevent unfair labor practice with procedure which includes recourse to a court of common pleas and appeal to the Supreme Court, issuance of subpoenas to implement investigation with obedience compulsory, and prescription of "certain penalties."

Move for Equality

Drafted by the State Department of Labor and Industry in collaboration with the attorney general, the act takes the premise that "under prevailing economic conditions, individual employees do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract," whereas, "employers, in many instances organized in corporate or other forms of ownership associations with the aid of government authority, have superior economic power in bargaining with employees."

"This growing inequality of bargaining power," it continues, "substantially and adversely affects the general welfare of the State by creating variations and instability in competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries, and by depressing the purchasing power of wage earners."

It cites the list of resulting evils as sweatshops, increased disparity between production and consumption and aggravation of recurrent business depressions, adding that "the denial by some employers of the right of employees to organize, and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining tend to lead to strikes, lockouts and other forms of industrial strife and unrest which are inimical to the public safety and welfare."

Source of Strife Removed

"Experience has proved," it holds, "that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively removes certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, encourages practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours or other working conditions, and tends to restore equality of bargaining power between employers and employees."

This proposed statute, in which for the first time a state defines as public policy the encouragement of the practice and procedure of collective bargaining with "full freedom" for the workers to negotiate the terms and conditions of their employment without "interference, restraint or coercion of their employers," is assured of passage, it now appears. The certainty derives from the facts that Pennsylvania lawmakers are as preponderantly Democratic as for nine previous decades they had been Republican, are committed to reforms and are led by astute policy makers.

Submitted in behalf of "the public welfare, prosperity, health and peace of the people of the Commonwealth," the act, in the opinion of observers, epitomizes the revolution in concepts which has followed Democratic capture of Pennsylvania rule. The administration imprimatur makes it a "must" this session, in company with measures which would outlaw sweat-shops, strengthen the anti-injunction law and that abolishing child labor, establish maximum - hour legislation for women in industry and a minimum-wage law, erase all final trace of the industrial police which made the State a storm-center of union terrorization, and implement the solution of the "bootleg" coal problem in the anthracite fields.

Earle Program

Such is the texture of the program with which Gov. George H. Earle would crown his four years at Harrisburg, now in their second half. He has assembled a company of department heads apparently as strenuously concerned as he in its enactment.

David Lawrence, secretary of the Commonwealth, who also heads the Democratic State Committee, recently stated that every plank of the administration's reform credo would have been advanced within constitutional limits before the Earle term ends in 1938.

"Last year we fulfilled them in the House of Representatives, which we controlled, only to have them defeated in the Republican Senate," he said. "This year we have both houses.

"The time has passed when a political leader may be concerned only with the district and precinct worker and the fellow to whom he can give a job. Today we have to 'deliver the goods'; the electorate is voting in terms of issues, not labels, and is critical in terms of results.

Capitalism to Be Saved

"Our administration is out to preserve the capitalistic system and uphold everything good that goes with it, but abuses and evils cry out for remedy if it is to continue. We are a great, wealthy State, yet we are thirty-third in workmen's compensation provisions, and our capital structure is reminiscent of feudalism with its company towns and machine government.

"If we appear to be setting up a labor state, it is only because we have been obliged to do so much for labor to bring it into line with other forces. The trouble is that men whose property holdings should make them sympathetic with our efforts to preserve that property seem able only to visualize use of power as they used it, so long, so expertly and so exclusively in their own interests. True, we have got remedial work to do, but fundamentally we are engaged in the problem of making capitalism work, if they would only wake up to the fact."

City Reform Sought

John B. Kelly, political newcomer who has catapulted into the position of "boss" of Philadelphia in three brief years, whose youthful view as secretary of revenue typifies the Earle circle of advisers and whose objective is no less than complete reorganization of the Philadelphia government, made a similar observation.

"Labor can't live without capital," he said, "but everybody is entitled to a decent living and the right to work. When big business makes a lot of money and declares dividends, it ought to apportion part of it to labor so that when the pinch comes it can expect labor to co-operate. In a land of plenty that never has been visited by any pestilence, we are a pretty poor lot if we can't put our house in order."

Ralph M. Bashore, secretary of industry and labor, was equally explicit in stating that the administration was helping industry when it concerned itself with the well-being of employees. While under Pennsylvania law the State cannot mediate in any labor dispute, the collective-bargaining bill, which, Mr. Bashore declared, "unquestionably will pass this session," will obligate employer consent to mediation.

Always Liberal State

"Pennsylvania, whenever given the opportunity to express itself, always has been liberal," he said. "Its entire electoral vote in 1912 was cast for Theodore Roosevelt. The difficulty has been that the Republican party, with its play to special privilege and interests, always was able to control the affairs of government.

"Today, however, under Franklin D. Roosevelt, the people have had in four years an education never before encompassed in an average lifetime. Our Democratic Assembly has come in under a pledge of social and labor reform that won a 650,000 plurality from the Pennsylvania electorate last November. If we are extremists, therefore, the people approved it."

Mr. Bashore, who was a Pottsville (Penna.) lawyer until he emerged in 1934 in the wake of Joseph F. Guffey's ambition, now realized, to make the Pennsylvania organization the strongest sector in the northern Democracy, was Governor Earle's primary campaign manager, and, in addition to his department post, is secretary of the state Democratic committee.

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WPAX Is Serving Wide Audience In Southern Georgia

With Monitor Newscasters

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—In addition to serving this city of southern Georgia as a radiocaster, WPAX also acts as a master radio receiver for the community relaying picked-up distant speeches through a public address system for the townspeople. It is believed that WPAX is one of the first small towns to be equipped with such a service. Thomasville is well liked as a resort, and has many fine homes maintained by its winter residents from the North and East.

In Thomasville, county seat of Thomas County and location of one of the South's well-known festivals, the Rose Show, the name Wimpy and radio have been synonymous. H. Wimpy, owner and manager of WPAX, has been interested in radiocasting since 1909. Coming on the air in 1922 with only 10 watts power, the station was heard as far north as Hartford, Conn., and as far west as Minneapolis, Minn.

Today WPAX claims to cover 30,000 square miles of the southeast section of the United States. Its audience is estimated conservatively at about 100,000 listeners.

The Monitor's radiocast, "The Monitor Views the News" is heard daily except Sundays over WPAX. As often as time and his affairs will permit, Charles Lawton, program manager, reads the Monitor news. Mr. Lawton's pleasing radio manner has made him popular to local listeners. He is also well-known through his Sunday afternoon presentations of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

This is article number 24 in the series. The next appears Jan. 18.

Assembly 'Speed-Up' Called Real Cause of Auto Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

concede. Several plants producing higher-priced cars they dub "old ladies' homes." Demand for such cars is lighter, the line moves more slowly, the workers on the line have more space between them, and precision counts more.

Outcry against the speed-up is heard oftenest in plants producing the most popular cheap cars, where demand is enormous and need for supply greatest.

"When I started on the line eight years ago, I was handling 50 engines a day," remarked a union man in the Chevrolet engine factory at Flint. "Last year I did my bit on 200 engines a day, and this year they are giving us 250. What gets me is the boost from 200 to 250. That's what I call speed-up."

Increases in the units of work a man handles may be made possible by new machinery, it is commented within the industry. It also is granted that occasionally a foreman may misjudge for a time the capacity of his men.

"The line is timed for the average man," asserts a leading official of management. "The laggard can't keep up and thinks it is going too fast. Fifteen per cent of the time is allowed for individual relief, such as getting a glass of water, etc."

Part of the discontent with speed-up is due to the pressure of the manufacturing system, with its necessary discipline and regular, inevitable demand for tasks to be done, according to a view among manufacturers. Everything in a plant has to be synchronized.

Synchronized System

In an investment of $30,000,000 or more, $500,000 worth of machinery here cannot be kept waiting for materials from there. All has to be timed so the entire organization works on a schedule as a single mechanism.

The truth about the "speed-up" of course involves what does happen to men after the age of 40. There are fewer men over 40 in the automobile industry than in any other, it is granted by automobile statisticians. They say the youth of the industry is one explanation, declaring that the proportion of older employees is increasing, according to figures from the last two federal census compiled by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Men workers of 45 years and over in auto factories in 1930 comprised 20 per cent of the total. This cuts below the average for all manufacturing and mechanical industries, which was 27.2 per cent.

Average Age 36.2 Years

The average age of all male factory employees in automobile and body plants in the model year 1935-36 was 36.2 years, and their average years of service four and four tenths, it is reported by Andrew T. Court, of the economic research department of the manufacturers' association.

Here again the situation is spotty. Some of the older auto companies with a lesser demand for cars are regarded among the auto workers as having more older men. On the other hand, welfare workers relate that they have come across cases of men who have been permanently laid off after reaching 40.

Views on Speed-up

Justified or distorted, the speed-up problem is here amplified in the following interviews with spokesmen for the union and for management:

Mr. Hall: "Men will sacrifice their own physical being to get enough money to keep their families. This is true of every automobile plant that has piecework or group systems of pay.

"At the start of production on a new model, the men are not as adept as they will be. The company will stand for a certain need of workers familiarizing themselves with their new jobs. It must be done. Some extra men may be required on the line at the start.

"Workers sense their responsibility to get out a certain amount of work. Labor accepts that responsibility.

"In the Nash automobile plant, which is the only one to be unionized 100 per cent—no man can work there unless he belongs to the union—we have asked for the discharge of men for inability to produce, for coming in drunk and for refusing to do their job as they should.

"We accept an equal responsibility with management for efficiency, safety and production where we are given that privilege. That's been proven. I can mention a string of agreements in parts plants.

"Every once in a while a company will jack up the assembly line a little. But that is the small part of the speed-up.

"They start right out on a new model with full production. So the only way they can speed up is by reduction of force. At the start of production one man may be doing one operation. Before he gets through he may be doing five."

Definition Given

Mr. Hall then gave his definition of the speed-up. "Reduction of manpower per operation," he said, "constitutes the speed-up." He added, "That's the bulk of it."

"There is too much pressure on the men," he continued. "They realize their homes and their financial responsibility, and they will take it out of themselves to make the money. That is why 75 per cent of the men are thrown on the scrap heap at 40.

"This is not a matter of saving jobs. That must come through reduction of hours, the only way unemployment can be alleviated.

"The question ties in with piecework. Chrysler is using the hourly rate of pay. Nash is on piece-work. But at Nash we don't worry so much about piece-work.

"The speed of the lines and reduction of men are all taken into consideration with a committee of the men. No increase in the speed of the line is made, no reduction or increase is carried out without a discussion between a committee of the workers and the management.

"When you have such co-operation, you don't need to bother about how the men will be paid. You know they will be treated right.

"If the committee doesn't agree that a man will come off the line, he doesn't. If there is no agreement between the committee and the management, the status quo continues. Where each side has the confidence of the other, these things can be honestly worked out. It can be done only by genuine collective bargaining.

"We take a certain responsibility, as I said, for good workmanship, efficiency, etc. We can't take this unless we control all the men, as we do at Nash. Our organization is just as much interested in the welfare of that company as its board of directors. We have reduced enormously its overhead, waste, its costs of operation."

Other Side Presented

On the other side of the speed-up issue a high company executive says: "When you start turning out a new car, you try to get up to maximum production as quickly as you can. Dealers are waiting for the new models. You deliberately overman the job.

"The familiar operations of last year's car have been changed. Many of the old tasks have to be done at new angles and there may be entirely new things to do. The men come back to the assembly line after six weeks or more away from it during the change-over to the new model. They have to break themselves in again to the line. It may take their muscles two or three weeks to get accustomed to the new positions.

"So at the beginning of production of a different model, you have more people on the line than you are going to use on that operation.

Wrinkles Ironed Out

"When the job is going and you get the wrinkles ironed out, which may take six weeks to two months, you are going to take men off and put them on other work. Otherwise you would have the line overmanned.

"These wrinkles incidentally are usually variations here and there which the designers can't foretell.

"To say you are going to have the same number of men at the end as at the start is inconceivable.

"On the piecework basis of pay a man is guaranteed his base rate, which is generally good, and then if he gets production going along, he receives added compensation for efficiency.

"When the wrinkles are removed and you start taking men out of the line to get the proper number of men for the job, the worker remaining is no longer earning on a base rate, he is earning on efficiency.

"Crowding" Denied

"We do not crowd our men too hard by demanding or urging upon them, with the incentive of extra pay, more work than they should properly do. The speed of operations is not too much.

"We are working on a 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime. Plants do not work on Saturdays.

"Men on the line get used to it, and many of the jobs there are the easiest in the plant.

"Provisions for relief are made up and down the line. The men get all the relief they want."

New Townsend Plan Bill On Its Way to Washington

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP)—A new Townsend old-age pension plan bill that is a "thoroughly practicable" measure will arrive in Washington by airmail for immediate introduction in Congress, Arthur L. Johnson, attorney for the California Labor Commission, said.

Mr. Johnson, who drafted the bill, emphasized that it will provide a maximum of $200 a month for persons over 60 years of age, instead of a $200 minimum.

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Italy's Shipping Reorganized To Wipe Out Old Competition; Billion Lire Building Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Effecting the control of the Fascist State over Italian shipping, the Italian Government has approved a plan for reorganizing the Italian Merchant Marine. It is a program of concentration, organization and finance. The object of the scheme is to eliminate overlapping and competition.

The existing nine shipping combines, into which the innumerable shipping companies were merged in several stages during the past 10 years and which today have about 200 ships representing a total tonnage exceeding 1,200,000, have now been further concentrated into four big companies. The former shipping firms cease to operate and their services were taken over as of Jan. 1, 1937, by the four new lines. The latter are purchasing from the existing concerns their ships and other assets at prices already agreed upon.

Four Main Groups

The four main groups of Italian shipping lines will in future be the Italia, Lloyd Triestino, Tirrenia and Adriatica.

The Italia, with headquarters at Genoa and a share capital of 500,000,000 lire, will run passenger and cargo services between Italy and North, Central and South America. This company will have 38 vessels of 468,449 tons. It will be a merger of the existing Italian and Cosulich lines.

The Lloyd Triestino, with headquarters at Trieste and a share capital of 300,000,000 lire, will operate the lines between Italy and Africa beyond the Suez Canal and Gibraltar, Asia beyond Suez, and Australia. It owns 59 ships of 443,388 gross tonnage. Its routes formerly were operated by the Lloyd Triestino, Tirrenia, Società Veneziana di Navigazione and Navigazione Libera Triestina companies.

North European Ports

The Tirrenia, with headquarters at Naples and a share capital of 150,000,000 lire, will run services to Libya, around Italy, the western Mediterranean, and, via Gibraltar, to northern Europe. It will have 54 ships with a total of 158,956 tons. Previously several companies operated steamers on these routes, including the Lloyd Triestino, Adria, the Tirrenia Adriatica and the Società Sardadi Navigazione.

The Adriatica, with headquarters at Venice and a share capital of 150,000,000 lire, will serve the Adriatic and the Eastern Mediterranean with a fleet of 39 ships having a tonnage of 136,261.

Control of these companies is vested for the next six years in the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, a state institution, which is to have a majority of the share capital for such period.

The institute will occupy itself with the technical co-ordination of the four shipping companies, and will extend to them the necessary financial assistance. Private investors will be given an opportunity to subscribe part of the share capital, and to be represented on the boards of directors of the companies.

The Industrial Reconstruction Institute will exercise control through a holding company, called the Maritime Financial Company (short style Finmare) with a share capital of a maximum of 900,000,000 lire. The company will be managed by the institute, which will issue in respect of share capital a special series of 20-year bonds, carrying 4½ per cent interest per annum, plus a variable dividend equal to three quarters of the difference between 4½ per cent interest and the actual dividends collected by Finmare.

The principal of the bond and the 4½ per cent interest are both guaranteed by the Italian Treasury. Bondholders will have the option of converting their bonds at any time into shares of Finmare. The Industrial Reconstruction Institute is to create a Finmare special fund of 100,000,000 lire to serve as an equalization fund for the dividends of Finmare.

Navigating staffs are to be taken over by the new companies with no alteration in present status. The shore staffs of the old companies are to be liquidated, the new companies taking on the personnel in a measure and functions according to their requirements, and on new terms. The new personnel must be chosen from the liquidated staffs of the old companies.

New Ship Program

Through Finmare, the Industrial Reconstruction Institute is also to assure the financing of a fresh building program by the new companies which will aggregate 1,000,000,000 lire spread over the next six years.

So far as the Treasury is concerned, the financial burden remains unchanged and the subsidies paid by the state to the shipping companies will remain at the present figures.

On the North and South American run, some of the liners will have new machinery installed in order to give them greater speed. Fast Italian liners on the India service will call at Massawa and other Italian East African ports. It is announced that 254 calls a year will be made at East African ports to stimulate trade with Italy's new empire.

This reorganization of the Italian merchant marine amounts to its nationalization. In March, last, Premier Mussolini announced that the state would assume control, and in some cases ownership, of key industries. The step now taken is in pursuance of the police outlined by the Duce at that time.

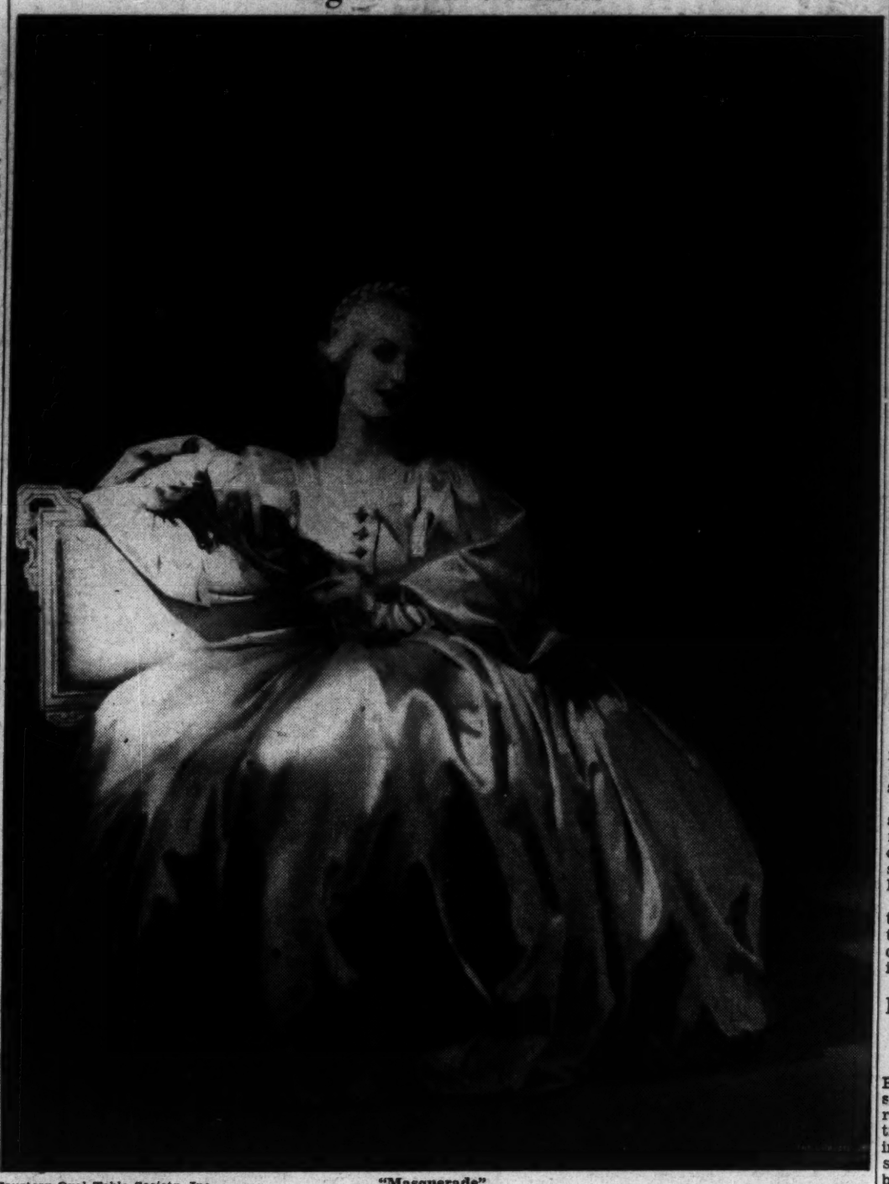
Mrs. Roosevelt Writes Her First Autobiography

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has written her autobiography, she disclosed here, the first extended account of her life she has set down on paper. The autobiography tells near the opening how she danced with the President when he was a Groton schoolboy. The narrative will appear in several installments in a magazine, under the title "This Is My Story."

The story is that Mrs. Roosevelt and the President played together as children at Hyde Park, N. Y., but she was too young to remember that. Her memory of their first meeting is the time he danced with her, which she recalled as "a great event."

The first installment deals with her childhood, when she was an orphan staying with her grandmother, and incidents of her school days in England. The autobiography ends with the Madison Square Garden rally of 1924 when Mr. Roosevelt resumed his political career.

Lights and Shadows



Courtesy Oval Table Society, Inc. "Masquerade"

This Picture by Rosalind Margot, Entered in the British Prize Photo Exhibit at Rockefeller Center in New York City, Utilizes a Combination of Lights and Shadows Together With the Use of White Against a Dark Background to Achieve an Artistic Whole. The Print Is the Fourth Which The Christian Science Monitor Has Selected From the Salon for Successive Publication

Camera Reveals British Traits Of Ease and Reserve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The exhibition here this week of 207 photographs from the twenty-seventh annual London Salon of photography, will provide an unusual opportunity for comparisons of the characteristics of British and American photographic tendencies, according to Joseph M. Bing, secretary of the Oval Table Society, Inc., of this city, which is sponsoring the show. The exhibition will be opened to the public Jan. 13 at the British Empire Exhibition, British Building, Rockefeller Center, and will continue through Jan. 26.

Visitors will be able to note the difference between the liberal and somewhat "stunting" viewpoint of the London Salon and the generally reserved tone of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, which exhibited here in January under Oval Table Society auspices, Mr. Bing said. In addition, he continued, the work represented in these two shows may further be studied in connection with that of American photographers, shown at the Vanderbilt Gallery here in November.

American Reserve

"American photography," Mr. Bing observed, "holds its own and has a combined style of its own, with characteristics midway between those of the London Salon of photography and the Royal Photographic Society. It is not so 'stunting' as the first, yet not so conservative as the second. American photography, in short, is quite daring, but very steady, with an element of good taste."

This is the first time the London Salon of photography has exhibited anywhere but in London.

Record

Announcement is made of a move for an international show at the World's Fair, to be held here in 1939, possibly under the sponsorship of the Oval Table Society. With four important exhibitions already to its credit, comprising the Metropolitan Salon of photography at the American Museum of Natural History in December, 1935, the exhibition of British pictorial photography, at the British Empire Exhibition in January, 1936, the National Salon at the Vanderbilt Gallery last November, and the present exhibition of the London Salon—not to mention a forthcoming contribution, the International Salon of photography, at the end of this year—the Oval Table Society is held to be qualified for the task of assembling a World's Fair exhibition.

Through its executive committee membership, the society has connection with groups of high standing in various parts of the world, and so is able to assemble the best examples of photography being produced. This membership includes Pirie MacDonald, president of the society; Ira Wright Martin, president of the Pictorial Photographers of America, and Adolf Fassbender, vice-presidents; Dr. Maximilian Toch, president of the American Institute of Chemists, treasurer; Joseph M. Bing, secretary; and Herman Leroy Edgar, George H. High, Dr. D. J. Ruzicka, and Dr. Orrin Sage Wightman.

Wallpaper Made of Stamps

One of the rooms in a house at Wrens, Ga., is papered with canceled postage stamps.

Dean Sellery Asks Aid for Regime In Dr. Frank's Place

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11 (AP) — Thrust into the presidency of the University of Wisconsin as a "pinch-hitter," George Clarke Sellery, dean of the College of Letters and Science, called 3000 faculty members into conference today. He planned to ask them for support during his temporary regime as successor to Dr. Glenn Frank, dismissed by the board of regents.

He acknowledged the appointment as a "surprise," but immediately moved for restoration of peace on a strife-torn campus. He emphasized he doesn't want to be president permanently, and will retain his deanship.

Dr. Frank worked today on a statement setting forth whether he would accept the regents' action as final. Legislators prepared for a session Wednesday at which three senators have promised to bring the question before their colleagues. Investigation of the ouster proceedings and the method of selecting university regents were probable proposals.

In both Senate and Assembly a coalition of Democrats and Republicans would outnumber the Progressive party, whose appointees control the board of regents.

Dean Sellery was appointed to the deanship in 1919, shortly after he and two other faculty members circulated a petition asking the United States Senate to expel Robert M. La Follette Sr. for his attitude toward this country's entry into the World War. Dean Sellery was born in Kincardine, Ont., Jan. 21, 1872, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Toronto, and came to Wisconsin directly from the University of Chicago, where he was granted his Ph. D. in 1901. He has taught history courses and is the author of several textbooks.

Houses Moved for Road To Golden Gate Bridge

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—More than 200 homes of surprised residents are being moved and streets are being realigned and widened, at a cost of $2,000,000, to provide traffic approaches to the nearly completed Golden Gate Bridge.

Numerous householders who thought they were settled for years will be required to move to new sites. Front yards are being chopped off other lots, and houses are being jacked up and set back. The new span, its southern approach in the Army Presidio, will send a flood of traffic through neighborhoods unused to such a situation.

Liquor Sellers In Queensland Set Own Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Despite the fact that the law in Queensland says that liquor bars must be closed at 8 p. m., the trade is carried on in numerous cases until 11 p. m. and after. Hotels should close their doors at 8 p. m. and they do. But they are not locked and the person seeking liquor after the lawful hours has but to turn the handle of the bar door and walk in.

At some of the more luxurious hotels passers-by looking through the swing glass doors can see cocktail and other parties in full session up to a late hour.

Apparent Immunity

The liquor trade apparently enjoys an immunity from the observance of the law that is not extended to the suburban shopkeeper who is daring enough to sell a loaf of bread to a hungry person after the legally stipulated closing hour.

Betting shops, known as starting price betting shops, are to be found all over the State operating quite openly on race days. Now and then the police pounce on one or two of these shops and heavy fines are imposed on the proprietors. These fines are always paid, and the game goes merrily on.

Inquiry by Commission

This form of gambling is not permitted by law, but the law officers appear to be totally incapable of suppressing it.

A Royal Commission was recently appointed to inquire into the whole matter, and it was put up to the commission that these betting shops should be recognized by law and licensed.

The commission in its report turned the proposal down, but had the betting shops been so recognized, there could be no greater number operating than at the present time.

Pennsylvania Line Buys 10 Seven-Ton Fast Planes

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11 (AP)—C. Bedell Monro, president of the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, announced recently the purchase of 10 7-ton transport airplanes capable of flying 200 miles an hour to be put in service this month. The planes will be sound-proof, the announcement said, and almost 30 miles an hour faster than those now operated on the line.

The purchase is a part of the expansion program announced by the merged system. The new planes will operate between Washington, Pittsburgh, Akron, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Milwaukee.

Lateness to Dates in China Breaks No Rules of 'Kutchee'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Miss Emily Hahn, author of a number of books and many magazine articles published in America, contributes to the China Critic magazine of Shanghai an amusing discourse on Chinese procrastination, in which she maintains that Occidentals and Orientals are trained in a different time concept from the cradle upward.

"In my world," says she, "we live by an imperfect philosophy and our lives are too dependent upon space-time, and so upon other people. In other words, when you have promised to lunch with me at 12 o'clock at the Rainbow on Thursday, the only thing which has been accomplished, to my mind, is that several words have been spoken between us. I make note of these words, I set them aside in the part of my brain marked 'Yet to be done' but I form no opinion in advance, because I am a slave of Time and accustomed to use such phrases as 'in advance.' The lunch, to me, has not yet occurred, and so I do not consider it as more than a future occasion fraught with possibilities.

As Good as Done

"But to you, everything is merged in 'Things as they are.' We have arranged a lunch together? Splendid! Then, your think, in a world of pleasant happenings, all drifting about in a shoreless sea of space-time, there is among other occasions this lunch of ours together. It is here—future, present, past, what does it matter?—the lunch is here, and since there is no future, or present, or past, it is quite one whether the lunch has yet to be eaten, or is being eaten now, or was eaten last week. The whole importance of this lunch is that the idea has already been conceived. It is as good as done. Life is the better for that lunch. It was very clever of me to have thought of it.

"Therefore, when Thursday comes and I am there complete with handbag, appetite and my tiresome Western slave-complex of Time, perhaps you will come and perhaps not. Another potentiality may have impinged upon our relations just at 12 o'clock on Thursday (or what I call 12 o'clock) and you have perhaps encountered some other action, or rather some other action may have encountered you, so that you do not drift over the surface of that sea in my direction just at 12 o'clock—on Thursday. I comfort myself with this reflection; I feed my appetite upon strange fodder."

Miss Hahn confesses that in this line of reasoning, a Chinese friend has insisted that she is wrong and that everyone is alike. His idea is that it is all a matter of politeness, or "kutchee."

"It seems that what we call rudeness is what the Chinese call love, and that if a guest who has been invited by me to dinner, for example, fails to arrive, it is only because he is such a good friend of mine. . . ."

Friends who fail to arrive do so, in short, because they feel they can regretfully give up another friend's company in favor of some others less well known because they must be more polite to the strangers.

Comments Miss Hahn:

"'That is rudeness,' I say angrily.

"'Not at all,' says my Chinese friend, 'that is intimacy.'"

Shanghai Life Simpler

The writer comes to the conclusion that life in Shanghai would be infinitely more simple if she had a few more really intimate friends, for—"I would never have to go out at all. My companions would always be elsewhere, whiling away their weary evenings with people they don't know well, people to whose company they much prefer mine."

But to this interpretation Miss Hahn prefers her own—that if she is forced to sit at the appointed place without the expected friend, "I can at least feel that it is only an accident of philosophical conception of the Universe. I cannot bear to believe that I am fated to lose all contact with humanity — that there is an inevitable finality to all my hopes—that I shall never, never again eat lunch!"

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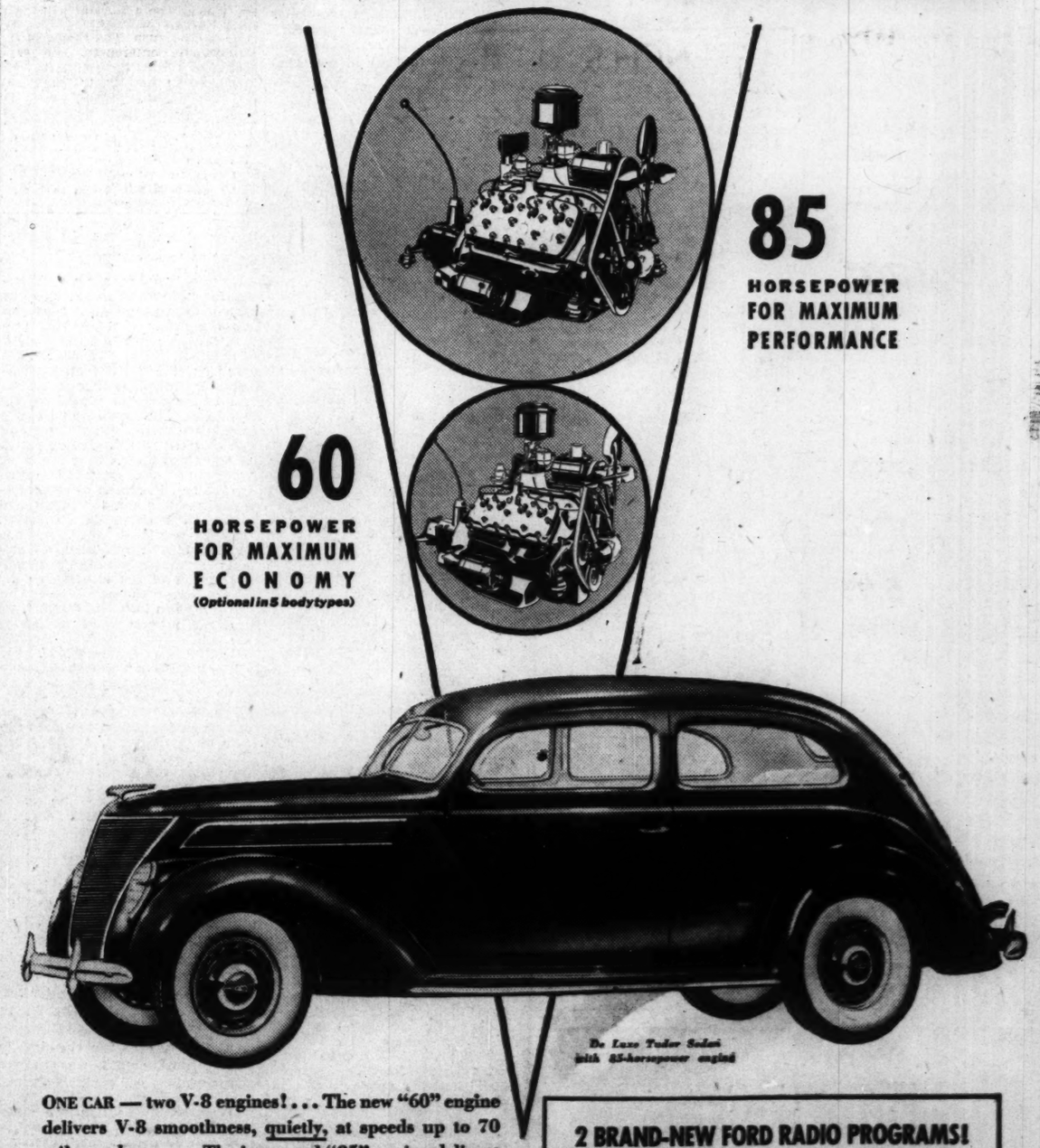

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Past Year Proved a Fruitful One in Natural Scientific Research

Much was accomplished in making flying safer, valuable data was obtained during the solar eclipse in Russia and advances were made along many other lines.

The thrill of adventure and the desire to tread undiscovered territory led natural scientists during 1936 to make more than 25,000 separate advances in major fields, extending tremendously the boundaries of human knowledge.

Though considerably less spectacular than 1935 when explorers ballooned to record-breaking heights, bathysphered to great ocean depths, began work on the world's largest telescope and built the first successful rocket-ship, 1936 was not without momentous research. As Dr. Harlow Shapley points out in his review of astronomy for the year, "The full significance of a contribution may not appear for years."

Among science headliners the past year saw the Pacific conquered by heavier-than-air craft and establishment of regular commercial lines; Soviet Russia invited astronomers to view a total eclipse on home territory; great dams, bridges, tunnels and canals were designed or completed; the Queen Mary began regular passenger service between Europe and America, capturing the Atlantic blue ribbon; and new methods of astronomical photography disclosed cool stars never before known to exist.

Categorically a few of the major achievements of 1936 are given below, reviewed by outstanding natural scientists and engineers:

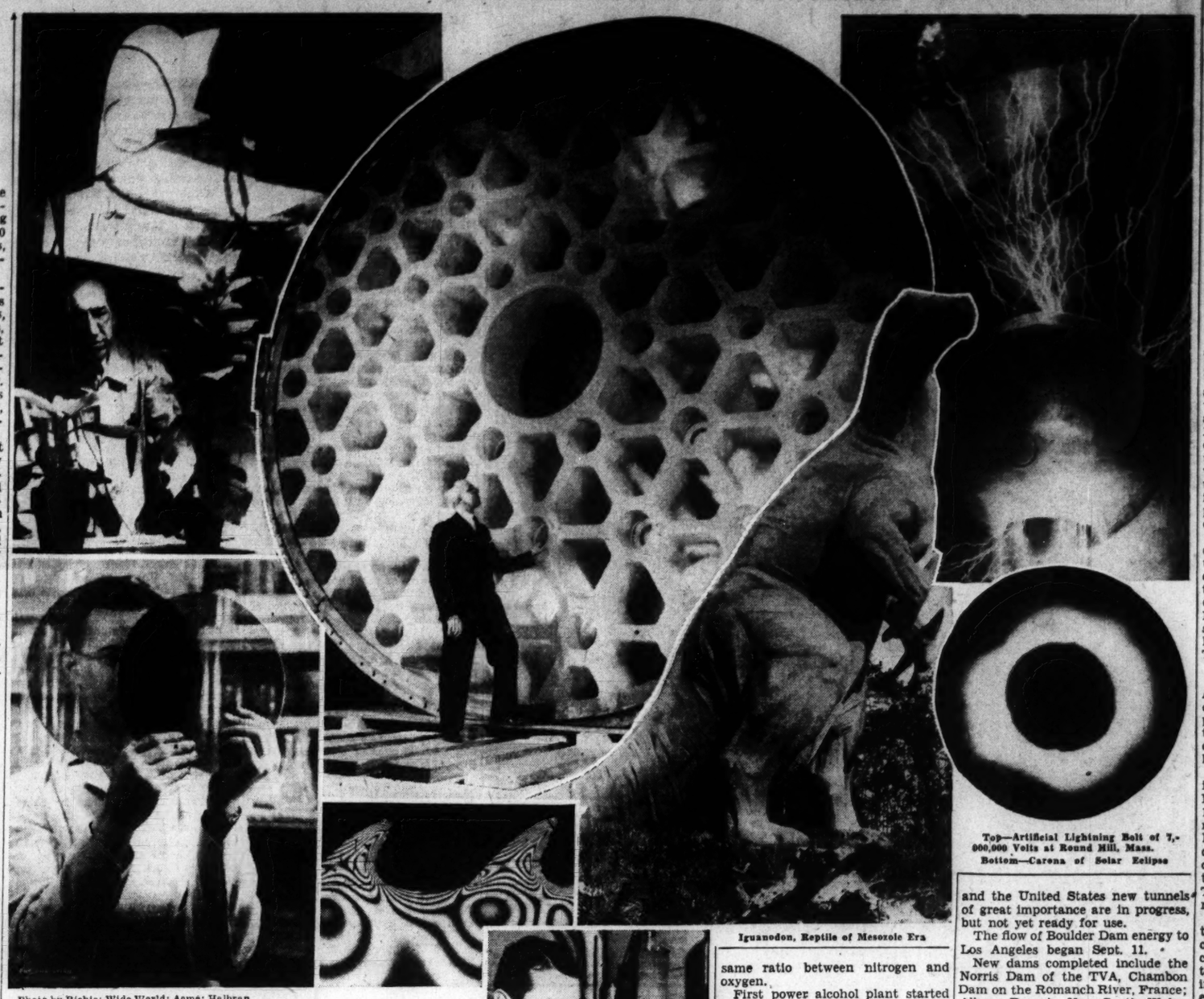

Photo by Richie; Wide World; Acme; Halbran

Top—Plants Grow Indoors Under Sodium Vapor Lamps.
Bottom—Two Disks of Polarized Glass Superimposed to Bar Vision.

Aeronautics

Igor Sikorsky
Aeronautical Designer

The year just ended produced no one outstanding aeronautical advance in the sense of a single great discovery. Improvements came in better ships and higher trained personnel. Achievement of full control over the pitch propeller is perhaps the most noteworthy feat, but improved radio instruments should not be omitted. There were about 1000 minor improvements made to add to the comfort and safety of air travel.

Among praiseworthy advances was completion of the world's largest high-speed wind tunnel at Langley Field; MIT-U. S. Navy development of the Draper electro-magnetic device for recording engine vibrations during flight; a series of regular scheduled trans-Atlantic crossings by the Zeppelin Hindenburg; American airlines adopt soundproof airplane cabins; and a new 100 octane fuel was developed for engines.

In addition, there were new official records made. France through Georges Detre holds the altitude record at 48,697 feet; and the USSR holds altitude records with payloads of 500, 1000, and 10,000 kilograms, the first two through Vladimir Kokkinaki and the last through Youmacheff and Kalachnikoff. The principal American records made were airline distance for light planes set at 1,986.942 miles by Robert Buck and Lee Bellingrath, and altitude for light seaplanes at 11,558.364 feet, made by Mr. and Mrs. Terris Moore.

Astronomy

Harlow Shapley
Director, Harvard College Observatory

Surveying the events of the astronomical world during the past year for the most important or most interesting, one is forced to begin with the observation that the significance of a contribution may not appear in its true light for years. However, we may begin our list with those stories about the solar system, the galaxy of stars and nebulae and extragalactic objects which are already topics of conversation among astronomers. Some events were predicted, such as the total solar eclipse; others, like the superabundance of new stars, were unexpected.

1. A new theory of the origin of the solar system, proposed by Dr. R. A. Lyttleton. His hypothesis makes a decided advance in our speculation concerning the origin of the planets, for he has shown a way in which troublesome objections to earlier theories may be avoided. He suggests the sun formerly had a companion star which, after being partially disrupted by passage of a third star, long ago deserted the neighborhood, leaving in the sun's gravitational care, the debris of the encounter.

2. The total solar eclipse of June 19, observed through Russia and Siberia to the northern Japanese islands, was the usual mixture of success and sadness. The MIT-Harvard expedition was uncommonly successful and hundreds of spectograms were brought back.

3. Two important additions to the powerful astronomical equipment of the western observatories have been announced, one, a 20-inch astrophotographic camera at Lick Observatory, and an 18-inch Schmidt type camera installed on Mt. Palomar.

4. Discovery and exploration by Dr. Otto Struve of a "red" nebulosity around the bright star Antares was announced at Harvard's Tercentenary Conferences. This is important in that it indicates the power of nebulosity to reflect light from red stars.

5. A wave of bright novae appearing in the Milky Way makes the past year conspicuous. Records of astronomy show no similar frequency. Astronomers were still intent upon the peculiar new star "Nova Herculis" when a dozen observers discovered the naked-eye Nova Lacertae. Then followed on Sept. 18 Nova Aquilae, then a fifth magnitude nova in Sagittarius, and finally a super-nova found on a Harvard photograph of a southern external galaxy.

6. Misbehavior of the bright northern star Gamma Cassiopeiae has monopolized the attention of astronomers during the past few weeks. Since 1932, the spectrum of Gamma Cassiopeiae has shown peculiar and frequent changes. Apparently these are like rumblings before a volcanic eruption and precede a general outburst.

7. Development of a method for rapid measurement of the velocities of faint stars has been completed by Dr. Bart J. Bok and Dr. S. W. McCuskey.

8. The first modern study of granulation on the surface of the sun was made by Prof. Harry Plaskett at Oxford.

9. A new member of the family of Trojan planets has been discovered by Reinmuth at Heidelberg. These distant asteroids move around the sun in the same average period as Jupiter and are controlled by that planet. Total number of Trojans now known is 11.

10. The most thorough study of star masses has been completed by Prof. Henry Norris Russell. He has studied mainly double stars. He finds that the masses and luminosities are closely related, confirming the theoretical deductions by Sir Arthur Eddington.

Meteorology

Willis R. Gregg
Chief, The United States Weather Bureau

An unusually cold winter over most of the country, 1935-36, followed by unprecedented floods in the East, severe drought between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains, dust storms in the Midwest, and tornadoes in the Southeast, brought heavy demands for extra service upon the weather bureau and private local observatories. These demands were met with special surveys, forecasts and warnings.

The hurricane warning system was extended along the South Atlantic and Gulf states and meteorological service for airways was expanded.

Up to a few years ago a skeletonized form of service was accepted as reasonably satisfactory. Aeronautics has completely changed this picture. Weather conditions must now be reported with great accuracy, not only along the airways, but for considerable distances either side. General daily forecasts proved wholly in adequate. It has been necessary to develop a new type, very definite and covering about the same period as the flight itself.

The year's developments in meteorology and in means of communication promise rapid progress and a bright outlook for future service. Despite restricted facilities, the weather bureau advanced its air-mass analysis investigations and application of the results to daily forecasting.

In response to public demand, we are now studying and appraising the possibilities of all known methods of long-range forecasting.

The need for accurate information on conditions in the upper air has inspired the invention of several recording instruments—one for getting to the ground the radio signals of temperature, humidity and pressure, and one for finding and indicating the position of abnormally warm layers of air, several thousand feet above the earth. These precede by several hours the formation of fog.

Top—J. L. Thomas of Corning Glass Works and 200-Inch Telescope for Mt. Palomar, Calif.
Left Center—Polaroid Glass.
Bottom—Prof. Harold Clayton Urey, Heavy Water Chemist.

Chemistry

American Chemical Society

In synthetic chemistry the United States is outstripping all nations. Huge tonnages of synthetic products used in this country are increasing daily and their variety widening at a rate far greater than can be equaled elsewhere in the world.

The upturn in the chemical industry during 1936 was so pronounced that well qualified chemists have become scarce.

Striking advances include a new method of taking motion pictures through a spectroscope, developed at M. I. T.

Development of Polaroid, formed by precipitating tiny crystals in an elastic medium and cementing this layer to glass.

New transmutations have been accomplished by bombarding atomic nuclei with neutrons, protons and deutrons.

Iodine vapor has been put to use for developing fingerprints.

New sources of petroleum believed far greater than any now known have been located beneath the Gulf of Mexico in relatively shallow water.

Stratosphere balloon Explorer II records show no change in composition of the atmosphere at 70,000 feet, same ratio between nitrogen and oxygen.

First power alcohol plant started operations at Atchison, Kan.

United States Bureau of Mines opens plant for making oil and gasoline from coal at Pittsburgh.

Paper mill wastes turned into fertilizer by Department of Agriculture chemists.

1936 marked the centenary of the U. S. Patent Office and the golden jubilee of Hall's process for recovering aluminum from the earth.

Top—Artificial Lightning Bolt of 7,000,000 Volts at Round Hill, Mass.
Bottom—Corona of Solar Eclipse

Iguanodon, Reptile of Mesozoic Era

Transportation

National Geographic Society

Engineering accomplishments in various parts of the world during 1936 mark this year as a red-letter year for transportation.

The year saw first conquest of the Pacific Ocean by passenger and mail-carrying planes and establishment of regular trans-Pacific service.

The Queen Mary was put into trans-Atlantic service and in August established a new crossing record for steamships, of four days, seven hours and 12 minutes.

A new highway extending from the Texas border to Mexico City was formaly opened on July 1.

Russia constructed a new 2000-mile railway, the BAM, from a branch of the Trans-Siberian at Taishet eastward well within Soviet territory to the northern end of the Sea of Japan.

Turkey built a 78-mile link between Afyon Karahissar and Antalya on the Mediterranean, thus completing rail connections between the Black and Mediterranean Seas.

Outstanding new transportation structures in the United States include two of the greatest bridges ever built—the Tri-Borough Bridge in New York city connecting Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens; and the "Bay Bridge" connecting San Francisco and Oakland across San Francisco Bay.

The Netherlands gained two important bridges: one over the Waal River (a portion of the Rhine) and the other over the Holland Deep.

Other new American bridges include the Mark Twain across the Mississippi at Hannibal, Missouri; one over the Missouri at Washington, Mo., and over the Fore River near Weymouth, Mass. New York City's west side traffic received a long-needed outlet to Westchester with the opening of the Henry Hudson Bridge at the northwestern corner of Manhattan Island.

Argentina saw a 222-mile stretch of Pan-American Highway completed and China finished 500 miles of paved road between the capitals of Shensi and Szechway Provinces.

Engineering

John Liston, General Electric Co.

Early in 1936 a substantial recovery was under way in American industries and this had a stimulating effect on the production of electric apparatus for the modernization of new and old plants.

The curve of electric consumption repeatedly achieved new all-time peaks during the year.

Apparatus constructed for Boulder Dam was installed — water-wheel generators, transformers and circuit breakers.

Union Pacific Railroad received a powerful steam-electric locomotive, built in two sections, each of 2500 horsepower.

New silent, comfortable trolley cars were placed in service in Brooklyn, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Flint, Milwaukee and Cincinnati.

Investigations leading to control over lightning continued at Westinghouse and General Electric experimental laboratories.

A radically new highway lighting system was developed.

In Germany the short but important Elbe-Havel Canal was put into use.

Near Myrtle Beach, S. C., the last link in the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway was opened.

In Japan, Switzerland, England and the United States new tunnels of great importance are in progress, but not yet ready for use.

The flow of Boulder Dam energy to Los Angeles began Sept. 11.

New dams completed include the Norris Dam of the TVA, Chambon Dam on the Romanch River, France; Albury Dam in New South Wales, Owyhee Dam in Oregon and Montgomery Dam in Pennsylvania at the junction of the Beaver and Ohio Rivers.

Brownville, Texas, became the nation's newest seaport.

Oil drills probed two miles into the earth in California in search of new sources for this fuel.

More than 1,000,000 pounds of steel were fashioned at Philadelphia for the projected 200-inch telescope.

Other Research

A fundamental force of nature, the binding energy between atoms, was measured at Carnegie Institution.

To give musicians, piano tuners and instrument makers a standard pitch "A," the National Bureau of Standards broadcast this musical note continuously for two weeks on short-wave radio.

Discovery was made of great submarine canyons off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts by Prof. F. P. Shepard, Illinois University.

"The Oldest Known Englishman" was the title claimed for a skull discovered in the Thames Valley 24 feet beneath the ground in a gravel bed by Dr. A. T. Marston of London.

A four-year study of New England speech was completed by Dr. Hans Kurath, Brown University.

Tombs of Mayan kings were found by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in pyramids in Guatemalan highlands.

The scene of the Trojan War shifted again as excavations in the mound of Hissarlik confirmed a suspicion that the seventh layer and not the sixth holds the ruins of King Priam's city.

A tablet listing the lands ruled by King Xerxes was found in Persia by the Oriental Institute.

Excavations in the Peshawar district of India disclosed ancient objects tentatively dated from 4000 to 3500 B. C.

The historic Lacasta-Mocino botanical collection was t ransferred from Madrid to the Field Museum in Chicago.

The first cosmic ray radio data obtained by small unmanned balloons of cellophane were reported by the Bartol Research Foundation.

Council Postponed to Allow Time on Turco-French Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 11—A three-day postponement of the League Council session from Jan. 18 to 21 has been arranged so as to give France and Turkey more time to settle their dispute over Alexandretta in Syria by themselves "off the record."

This decision, which was announced here over the week end, coincides with news of serious disturbances in Rihanieh, a small town in the Alexandretta Sanjak (district), where rival partisans of the Turks and Arabs assembled to greet the League observers, who were visiting the place in the course of their duties. The local gendarmerie proved insufficient to keep order and a number of casualties are reported, chiefly among the Arabs.

The controversy between France and Turkey over Alexandretta dates back to the days at the end of the World War when the so-called Arab section of the old Ottoman Empire were parceled out as mandated areas between France and Great Britain. By the arrangements concluded at that time Alexandretta, though largely inhabited by Turks, was included in Syria and so came under the mandate of France who is now following the British example in Iraq by giving her ward independence.

Turkey claims that the new independent status about to be given to Syria will create a situation not contemplated when the peace treaties were signed. While quite content to allow Turks to be under French rule, the Turkish Republic says it cannot admit that France has a right to hand over these same Turks to somebody else.

The Turkish Argument

Turkey therefore demands that Alexandretta should be granted independence like Syria, the unexpressed inference being that when this was done Alexandretta would of its own free will revert to Turkey.

In support of its claim the Turkish Government points to the Franklin-Bouillon Agreement of 1921, which says that "a special administrative régime shall be established in the district of Alexandretta. The Turkish residents of this district shall enjoy every facility for their cultural development. The Turkish language shall be officially recognized there."

The Turkish Government further points out that in the Treaty of Lausanne, signed in 1923, Turkey ceded Alexandretta, not to Syria but to France. Therefore, say the Turks, if France is now granting independence to Syria, she should also grant independence to Alexandretta on exactly similar terms—all the more so as France is entering into separate arrangements with the Lebanon as a distinct part of Syria.

France's Answer

The French reply that when they received the mandate, it was for Syria and the Lebanon. No separate mention was made of Alexandretta. Moreover, in the Franklin-Bouillon agreement, say the French, what was promised was a special "administrative" regime, not a special political one. They are prepared, they add, to see that the Alexandretta sanjak shall still have a special administrative regime, fully recognizing that minorities in Syria will need safeguarding when the hand of the mandatory power is withdrawn.

That Turkey was determined to oppose the inclusion of Alexandretta in a free Syria has been known ever since it was first announced that France had determined to abandon the mandate.

Neutral Commission

But the dispute did not become acute until last November when Turkey brought the matter to the attention of the special Council meeting called to discuss intervention in Spain.

It was then agreed that certain reinforcements sent by the French to help maintain order should be withdrawn and that neutral observers should be sent to the sanjak to see that the situation did not deteriorate.

The neutral commission consisting of Mr. Hans Holstad (Norway), Mr. J. J. Caron (Netherlands) and Col. land) arrived at Alexandretta shortly before the New Year.

Meanwhile direct negotiations between France and Turkey have been going on in Paris, but so far without result.

Turkish Customs Followed

According to the Turks, an overwhelming proportion of the inhabitants of the Alexandretta sanjak are of Turkish origin and sympathies—so much so, that when Turkey, on instructions from the Ghazi, abandoned the fez for the hat, the Alexandrettans followed suit of their own free will. France, on the other hand, insists that not more than 40 per cent of the inhabitants of the sanjak are Turkish.

Alexandretta itself is not much of a place, but it provides one of the few safe anchorages on the Syrian coast and is the main outlet for the trade of Aleppo. The ruins of the ancient city of Antioch are not far away and within the boundaries of the sanjak. The commercial importance of the district is not at present great, but quite recently—after the dispute was on—signs of the possible existence of oil in paying quantities have been discovered.

Company States 1000 in Sit-Down Make 93,849 Idle

By the Associated Press

Less than 1000 men, General Motors Corporation estimates, hold the key that would start negotiations for settlement of the automotive strikes which have thrown 93,849 of the corporation's employees out of work.

These men occupied factory buildings in sit-down strikes; efforts at conciliation stalled on the issue of their vacating the plant.

Although the United Automobile Workers of America estimated their number at several hundred higher, General Motors listed the "sit-downers" as follows:

Fisher Body No. 1, Flint, Mich., 500.

Fiser Body No. 2, Flint, 200.

Cadillac Motor Company, Detroit, 150.

Guide Lamp, Anderson, Ind., 65.

Chevrolet transmission plant, Toledo, Ohio, 35.

The five plants closed by these "sit-downs" ordinarily employ a total of 15,708 workers.

Effect of the strikes have been felt by all General Motors automobile assembly lines except Pontiac and Oldsmobile. Several non-assembly departments of Buick continue to operate.

Child Labor Drive Approved by Hoover

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, declaring President Roosevelt "is right" in urging ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, was on record in its favor today as an example of "orderly constitutional change." The former President, who was defeated by Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, urged ratification in his first formal statement since the 1936 election campaign.

While making no mention of President Roosevelt's recent declaration before Congress for "increasingly enlightened" judicial interpretations, Mr. Hoover's statement opposed "pressure on the independence of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Hoover said the "major reason for its (the amendment's) ratification is the rights of children to health and a fair chance." "But," he added, "it is also important that we have orderly constitutional change instead of pressure on the independence of the Supreme Court."

Arson Suspect Held

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 9 (AP)—A fourth alleged member of a New York-Connecticut arson ring, accused by police of firing at least 15 homes at an estimated damage of $400,000 has been arrested and held on an open charge by District Attorney Walter A. Ferris.

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British Note on Volunteers Meets Favor in Germany; Moroccan Activity Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 11—With a promptness exceptional for Germany, the latest British note on non-intervention in Spain is published today in the German press, but there are as yet no comments.

That the note marks an important advance toward some international decision on the Spanish issue is generally accepted here. It is still uncertain, however, whether it will lead toward co-operation or further estrangement between the democratic and the fascist states.

The British note, with its references to the existence of a general agreement as to the necessity for immediate measures to ban "volunteers" for Spain, serves as a happy preamble, but hardly anything else, so far as Germany is concerned.

Up to the present there has been no admission here of the presence of any Germans in Spain, except "perhaps of Spanish-Germans who love their second fatherland so much that they want to die for it."

Up to Each State

Consequently, great interest is being evinced concerning Germany's reply to Point Four of the London note, which lays down that the exclusion of foreign volunteers and military personnel from Spain can best be secured through each state establishing its own system of control. Since Germany admits the presence of neither "volunteers" nor military personnel in Spain, it follows logically that the answer to this important point should be that Germany has no need to take action but that the control should be applied most strictly especially to France and Russia, the evidence of whose subjects being on Spanish territory is so often alleged in German press comments—also to Ireland, from whence went some volunteers. Britain presumably has avoided being lumped in with the rest by her decision to ban volunteers forthwith.

Sarcastic Toward France

Meanwhile Germany's press concentrates its sarcasm upon French press reports which allege the presence of German troops in Spanish Morocco and the activities of German naval units in and around the Portuguese islands in the Atlantic. Naturally all these allegations are vehemently denied here.

As with former allegations of German cruelties the press uniformly replies that such "fabrications" are so absurd that it would be foolish to answer them.

On the theory of the best defense being attack, the German press indulges in violent tirades against the French press which is accused of wholesale lying. "To us," writes today's Zwölf-uhr Blatt, "lying is a loathsome means of political propaganda, but to the French press on the other hand it is a welcome instrument for the provocation of hate."

As to French Stand

French press attacks are attributed here to a number of causes. First, that General Franco's armies are winning and therefore the real Spain is coming into its own again. Secondly, as a means of enabling France to interfere against General Franco and to justify its interference to the world. Thirdly, the Congress of Freemasons in Paris recently decided the time has come for intervention. Freemasons are depicted as ruling the French Popular Front which in turn rules Premier Blum, so now France is seeking to abandon the non-intervention policy which "Berlin and Rome are demanding in such unmistakably clear terms."

Counter Accusations

As for French accusations regarding German activities in Spanish Morocco, these are obviously designed to justify French attacks on Spanish Morocco, in the opinion of the German press. It is charged that the French general staff has recently worked out secret plans for the annexation of Spanish Morocco.

All else is termed "Jewish Bolshevik propaganda."

Führer Tells Diplomats Reich Works for Peace; Pleads for Understanding

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Reichführer Hitler told the diplomatic corps in conciliatory tones today that Germany wants internal order and "a real reconciliation among peoples."

Careful to avoid any mention of Spain, bolshevism or rearmament, the Führer declared at a belated New Year's reception:

"In attempting to establish moral and economic order among the German people we are, thereby, not only safeguarding our own future but, according to our own conviction, serving the rest of the world."

French Ambassador André François-Poncet, on behalf of the diplomats, said:

"May peace reign supreme among all nations and within each nation. . . . May Germany in an ever increasing manner contribute to a firmly-founded general peace of Europe and the world."

Herr Hitler declared that Germany had succeeded in further alleviating the "scourge" of unemployment and said that the Reich was determined to continue the work.

He added:

"If for this purposes we shall further intensify and secure economic self-sufficiency for the German people, this will not be done in order to cut ourselves off from the world about us, but in the conviction that a really healthy world can be built only on healthy individual economies and that a solution of the world economic crisis must have its origin in a solution of the political and economic domestic crises of individual peoples."

Germany as a bulwark of true European culture and social justice, he said, "will constitute a more dependable element of European peace and order than a turbulent state torn by many different opinions and suffering economically."

They Fly Planes but Stay on the Ground

W. M. McIntosh Lynn Radcliffe
San Antonio Publisher Presents Trophy to Champion of Junior Birdmen of America

Wallace Simmers
Winner of the Glider Event Launches His Miniature Glider

Madrid Orders Civilians To Quit Spanish Capital

MADRID, Jan. 11 (AP)—Evacuation of virtually the entire civil population of Madrid was ordered today as fascist troops pounded at the capital's gates.

Only men operating public services and their families were exempted from the drastic decree of the defense Junta commanding the population to seek places of safety outside the war zone.

The decision to empty the city of noncombatants apparently was in anticipation of an imminent onslaught by Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgents against the defenses which have resisted 11 weeks of siege.

It was broadcast over the thunder of artillery fire almost at the city's edges.

2500 Sent South

Madrid's defense command speeded a 24-hour evacuation of 2500 noncombatants to the south today and announced that 11 fascist deserters had related that one insurgent general ordered 15,000 persons shot in the first six months of the civil war.

The 2500 women, children and old men were the first day's allotment in the new order to empty Madrid of all but fighters and make it a military citadel of siege. Their destination was Ciudad Real Province.

From the Cordoba high command, in the south, came the deserters' stories. It was Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano, fascist southern commander, who decreed the 15,000 executions, they were quoted as saying.

German Activity

They said also that whole battalions of German troops, completely equipped with supplies, ambulances, fast motorcycles, trucks and motor cars, had joined the insurgents at Seville.

Reports of German fortifications in Spanish Morocco were given widespread newspaper display, with editorial comment speculating on "how much more would be needed to provoke Britain and France to protect their interests."

"What are European democracies waiting for to decide on a common action against fascism?" the newspaper Ahora, organ of the United Socialist Youth, asked.

"Perhaps they are waiting for the moment when peaceful citizens in London and Paris see Hitler and Mussolini's bombers in their skies dropping shrapnel on women and children."

Both Sides Dig In

Both forces dug in deeper on the siege lines west and northwest of the city's outskirts, building new concrete trenches and re-einforcing those already occupied.

Fascist shells scored several strikes in Government positions, but without inflicting heavy damage.

Gen. José Miaja, defense commandant, announced casualties in the heavy fighting of the past week probably would reach 4000. He said the ranks of German troops fighting with the fascists were thinned considerably because of their tactics of charging in close formation.

Socialist machine gunners, General Miaja declared, cut down wave after wave of insurgents, mainly Germans, at Aravaca.

Insurgent Mass Attacks Planned to Take Madrid; Claim Siege Nearing End

WITH FASCISTS OUTSIDE MADRID, Jan. 11 (AP)—Spanish fascists drove to the gates of Madrid yesterday in a new attempt to force their way into the capital.

From Partridge Hill, troops were massed for an attack against the "steel gate" entrance to the city—Puerta de Hierro.

Other troops occupied the railroad bridgehead, San Fernando, over the Manzanares river, ready for the signal to attack.

The fascist left flank, officers said, had driven off the international column aiding Madrid defenders during the past week of battle.

The insurgents hoped to use fortifications dug by Socialist troops and abandoned by them as the main point of their defenses.

Madrid now is hemmed in, insurgents said, by troops all along the southern and western edges and on the north and northwest.

The one means of exodus from the city, along the Valencia highway, was bombarded steadily today by fascist artillery.

Insurgent officers said that they estimated Socialist casualties on the Madrid front during the past week at nearly 8000 men, of whom 1300 were killed. Fascists said that the number of casualties had not only crippled seriously the defense of Madrid by reducing the Socialist forces, but that desertions of militiamen were proving to be a further drain.

They reported that 1000 Socialists deserted to the insurgent ranks during the week.

46,850 Amateur Radios

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Communications Commission reported recently 46,850 amateur radio stations had been licensed to last July 1. The commission's annual report also showed that only two air lines carrying mail and passengers were not equipped for two-way radio communication.

Tiny Planes Hum, Dip and Swirl As Boys Seek Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Seventeen model airplanes aloft and shimmering in the yast lighted space of the United States Army's Brooks Field balloon hangar Dec. 28 provided thrills alike for the 17 boys who sent them up and for hundreds of spectators.

The occasion was the national indoor model plane meet of Junior Birdmen of America. The new high mark was set in the last two minutes of the championship event by Lynn Radcliffe of Syracuse, N. Y., whose plane remained aloft 15 minutes, 20.2 seconds. The former record was held by Wallace Simmers of Chicago, being 13 minutes, 19.3 seconds.

Young Radcliffe, 16 years old, won, with a final score of 200 points amassed after three events—glider, stick and cabin model plane flights—the William Randolph Hearst trophy, $250 and a trip to New York city, where, late in January, he will be honorary manager for a day of the National Aviation Show.

Runner-up to Radcliffe for the national championship was Robert Amos of San Francisco, who, with 135 points, was awarded the second-place trophy and $100. In third place, Simmers, the Chicago youth, received a trophy and $50. His points numbered 110.

Young Simmers captured the glider event with a flight of 53.8 seconds.

The stick as well as the cabin model event was won by Radcliffe. In the former his flight of 16 minutes, 21.2 seconds took first honors; Amos, the San Francisco lad, was second with 16 minutes, 15.6 seconds; John Ginnetti, Washington, third, 14 minutes, 46.6 seconds; W. F. Tyler, Boston, fourth, 14 minutes, 28.4 seconds, and Simmers, fifth, with a time of 14 minutes, 19.6 seconds.

First Sit-Down Strike in 1906

By the Associated Press

The sit-down strike is a home-grown American institution.

It originated in the United States, 31 years ago, but reached the height of its power in India under Mahatma Gandhi and in France before returning to this country where it is being employed in the automobile industry.

The effectiveness of the "folded arms" technique in shutting down General Motors Corporation plants in eight states would have amazed the old I. W. W. workers who first "sat down."

Started in 1906

This original sitting was done in December, 1906, at the Schenectady, N. Y., plant of the General Electric Company. Three thousand men stopped work. Some textbooks on economics and labor refer to it, but the innovation made little impression on the public because it was undertaken in the year of the great coal strike.

The idea next popped up halfway around the globe, in the head of Mahatma Gandhi. That little brown lawyer won a following of millions of Indians by fasting in pennance for their clashes with British authority. Then he persuaded those millions to fight for political independence by peacefully refraining from co-operating with any British officials.

The Gandhi application of the "sit-down" principle was political, but the scheme soon appeared in industry.

Two or three years ago, workers in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary adopted it to resist lay-off notices. They merely refused to leave the plants from which they were discharged.

In 1935, in Hungary, 700 miners went down into the earth and threatened to stay there and starve if their pay was not increased.

United States workers began "sitting down" again in the early part of 1936. Eight hundred men were involved in a strike, at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company plant in Akron, Ohio, in January. Workers in the Goodyear plant in Akron soon followed, and by May 1500 were idle there.

Sporadic strikes occurred all through the spring and summer in this country, but it remained for France to develop the "sit-down" technique to its peak.

Women and children began it in Lyon, on May 13, by lying in the streets to stop busses carrying strike-breakers to mills where a walkout was in progress. The busses stopped. Police came and picked up the prostrate, but as soon as a space was made in the street, someone flopped down to fill it.

1,000,000 Idle

Before a month had passed, more than 1,000,000 workers were idle. Paris was threatened with a food shortage. Industrial paralysis spread to other parts of France. There was no violence, and no attempt at sabotage. Factory workers sat on their benches, ate food sent from emergency kitchens set up by the labor unions, played football and table tennis for exercise.

June came and beds were carried into the plants. Police wagon drivers stepped down from their posts and prisoners had to be taken to jail in taxicabs. Night club employees struck and went to sleep on cafe tables. Miners sat idle in the mines by day and slept on railroad tracks by night to stop freight movements. Two Paris department stores tried to stay open and strikers took up all the space in the doorways so no customers could enter.

When the French stopped "sitting," the Americans began all over again, reaching an all-time high in the General Motors plants.

U. S. Officials Seek to Break Strike Impasse

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (AP)—Department of Labor officials in Washington, D. C., devoted increasing attention today to the impasse in attempts of conciliators to arrange a strike peace parley between General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America.

Meanwhile, Homer Martin, president of the automobile workers whose strikes have thrown nearly 100,000 persons out of work in General Motors automotive plants, announced he and John Brophy would leave by airplane for Washington to confer with John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which Mr. Brophy is a director.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, canceled plans to go to the Pacific Coast so he could remain in Washington to devote most of the week to the auto-labor situation. As the week opened, the deadlock left nearly 100,000 General Motors employees and added thousands in parts plants of other firms idle.

Mr. McGrady did not indicate that he considered coming to Detroit, but he and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, communicated frequently with James F. Dewey, Edward C. McDonald and John E. O'Connor, the three conciliators dispatched to the motor city.

Roosevelt in Touch

Reports on the situation presumably were relayed to President Roosevelt, who interceded when a general automotive strike was threatened in March, 1934.

Declarations by William S. Knudsen, General Motors executive vice-president, and Mr. Martin, emphasized the one issue—the terms under which "sit-down" strikers would vacate five of the company's plants—still preventing joint conversations.

The corporation has not wavered in its insistence that strikers must evacuate before negotiations open. The union demands written assurance that no equipment will be removed during the discussions if the men leave.

Murphy Seeks Accord

Each side has outlined its position in statements given Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, who has been taking a leading hand in trying to arrange for a joint parley.

Mr. Knudsen's statement said in part, "We have expressed willingness to bargain collectively with union officials on the basis of their memorandum of Jan. 4, upon the sole condition that sit-down strikers in five of our plants leave the premises.

"However, at the last conferences with the conciliators, a set of demands were presented from the union as conditions upon which the strikers would move out.

"To have accepted these conditions would have placed General Motors in the position of condoning their illegal action."

Mr. Knudsen told the Michigan Governor that the corporation would meet with the union immediately upon the evacuation of the plants by the sit-down strikers and that "negotiations will be conducted frankly and without prejudice to anyone."

"Fingers Crossed"

Upon learning of Mr. Knudsen's statement, Mr. Martin commented: "The whole trouble is that General Motors wants to negotiate with its fingers crossed. We want their terms in writing before we bring our men out of the plants."

The union's position as outlined in Mr. Martin's statement to Governor Murphy is: "We are willing to agree to withdrawal of sit-down strikers if negotiations are immediately opened . . . with an agreement that all plants remained closed, without movement of equipment or resumption of activities until a national settlement is effected, and with further agreement that all activities such as circulation of petitions, organizing vigilante activities, threatening or coercing employees be immediately stopped."

The U. A. W. A. president said he did not demand that General Motors agree to recognize the union as the sole bargaining agency for General Motors employees before negotiations are opened.

Governor Murphy and Conciliator Dewey conferred for two hours. The Governor asked Mr. Dewey to defer a proposed trip to Washington to consult his superiors. The Governor intended to return to Lansing, the state capital, but made it clear he would keep in touch with the situation.

Roosevelt's Labor Program Seen Bogged in Strike Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The complex labor situation continued here today to cause increasing concern to the Roosevelt Administration as the opening of the second week of Congress promised to add demands for drastic new wage and hour legislation to the many other disturbing aspects of the labor problem.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which last Saturday entered into a virtual alliance with General Motors Corporation against the other great rival labor group, the Committee for Industrial Organization, today conferred with President Roosevelt over the labor legislation program for the session.

Meanwhile the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Edward P. McGrady, was conferring with John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., which over the week end reputedly has secured an ally in the enemy camp in the form of Chrysler Corporation.

Institution Warning

The great question is whether Mr. Roosevelt can extract from these cross currents of interests and rivalries compromises in the general interest of stability, or whether the Brookings Institution is correct in the following warning issued here:

"The struggle now going on within the ranks of labor over conflicting theories of labor organization and the intensive efforts being made to strengthen the power of labor over industry constitute a serious menace to the continuance of business prosperity."

The President has plans for working out a solution to the wage and hour standards problem without compromising recovery, which would be seriously compromised if Mr. Green were to push for enactment of the 30-hour-week bill which the federation has been demanding from the present Congress. What happened at the White House is Mr. Roosevelt's secret, but the presumption is that he urged Mr. Green to be cautious and conservative in his legislative demands both to give the Administration an opportunity to perfect its own measures and to avoid arousing an adverse public reaction which might easily develop against anything so extreme as a uniform 30-hour-week law.

Improvement Seen

The strike situation itself appeared to be improving. Mr. McGrady abandoned plans for returning to the Pacific coast on word that representatives of striking seamen and of shipowners were making progress in lengthy conferences. Most encouraging news on the automobile front were indications that a settlement was imminent in the strikes now tying up the two great producers of glass or the automobile industry, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and Libby-Owens-Ford.

If the glass strike can be settled, it will reduce the complexity of the situation and avoid a general tieup of the entire automobile industry. Chrysler is understood to have enough glass on hand to meet needs until Jan. 25. The Ford reserve supply increased by beginning of production in a private Ford glass plant is better. But General Motors is scheduled to meet a glass shortage on the twentieth unless glass plants resume operation.

If they do, it will have a double effect. On the one hand, Chrysler and Ford will be able to continue operations—a fact to the advantage of C. I. O. efforts to tie up General Motors. On the other hand, however, it will give General Motors supplies with which it can continue, if it chooses, to carry on the fight against the strikes.

Mr. Lewis has been devoting most of his time to efforts to settle the glass strike in the belief that if this can be brought about his hand against General Motors will be strengthened. There is therefore close co-operation between Department of Labor mediators and the C. I. O on this question in which WalterP. Chrysler is reported to have taken an active hand.

The effect of the situation at the moment is to leave General Motors and the Federation of Labor lined up against Chrysler and Mr. Lewis' C. I. O. presenting for the first time in New Deal years rivalries within industry and within labor taking precedence over the old rivalry between labor and employer.

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"Warlock" linen—fadeless shades of blue, pink, and green on natural linen grounds.
31" wide Usually 4/3 yd. Sale Price 2/9
"Phlox" cretonne printed with a bold floral design on green or yellow grounds.
31" wide Usually 2/6 yd. Sale Price 1/3
"Abdulla" linen printed with a fine Persian design in chintzy colourings on blue, fawn or brick.
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Man Who Outdid Boulder Dam Is Winner of Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—To the man who added 50 times as much horsepower to American civilization as will be supplied annually by Boulder Dam, Thomas Midgley Jr., vice-president of Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, went last night the William H. Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Mr. Midgley received the award "for distinguished work in applied chemistry," which consisted of a long laboratory questing culminating in the discovery of tetraethyl lead, a revolutionary development in the oil industry, which led to "mining" the sea for necessary chemicals.

Dr. Robert E. Wilson, distinguished petroleum expert, gave a preliminary talk on the life and accomplishments of the medalist in which he said that Mr. Midgley's work resulted in the establishment of the entire ethyl gasoline industry with all this implies—use of higher compression engines, greater flexibility of automobile operations and innumerable other advances. He disclosed that while discoveries of tetraethyl lead added 50 times the annual horsepower of Boulder Dam, more recent work done by Mr. Midgley with non-toxic refrigerants promises to be equally fundamental in refrigeration.

Replying to the presentation spech of Prof. Marston T. Bogert of Columbia, Mr. Midgley told of the steps which led to his discovery and the ultimate production of ethyl gasoline.

"What had seemed at times a hopeless quest, covering many years and costing considerable money," he said, "rapidly turned into a fox-hunt. Predictions began fulfilling themselves instead of fizzling. Di-ethyl tellu-

Chemist

Thomas Midgley Jr.
Awarded William H. Perkin Medal for Discovery That Made Ethyl Gasoline Possible

ride fulfilled our predictions and seemingly our wildest dreams of success had been realized.

"There are, however, good reasons for not using tellurium compounds. We next investigated tin and then predicted that tetraethyl lead would solve the problem. Bromine was needed. Dr. Herbert Dow got it and now it comes from the sea. Today, 70 per cent of all the nation's gasoline contains tetraethyl lead.

"In an earlier age, when science and industry were simple, individualistic processes, it is conceivable that some person, by his efforts alone, could have advanced applied chemistry sufficiently to have justified the award of the Perkin Medal. Today this is no longer so. To advance applied chemistry even a little, requires the organized effort of many individuals."

Puritans Liked Solid Books, It Is Disclosed by Research

SAN MARINO, Calif., Jan. 11—Attacking widespread impressions that reading habits of seventeenth century American colonists were narrow in scope, Huntington Library research here has brought to light the breadth of literary taste of the settlers who founded the United States.

Miles Standish, for example, had in his compact library Homer's "Iliad," Caesar's "Commentaries," Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World," and other books not generally associated with Pilgrims. Elder William Brewster, who collected a library of several hundred volumes, had such un-Puritan books as Machiavelli's "Prince" and Bodin's "Six Books of a Commonweal."

Many of these original books which once graced cabins in bleak New England and in the damp Virginias are now being preserved in the local vaults, where Dr. Louis B. Wright, member of the permanent research staff, is engaged in studying the transference of English civilization to the Americas.

Both Liked Sermons

He found that reading habits of the Church of England settlers in Virginia and of the Puritans in New England were "surprisingly similar." Both groups read widely in religious and pious treatises, particularly sermons, and many of the same authors were favorites of both Puritans and Angelicans.

"A total misconception of the nature and significance of this religious reading matter has been given by a good deal of solemn nonsense published by facile writers who have never read further than the titles of the books owned by the first Americans," Dr. Wright stated in preparing for his address on "The Purposeful Reading of Our Colonial Ancestors," for delivery at the Tudor and Stuart Club of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md., today.

Dr. Wright was research fellow in English at Johns Hopkins in 1927-28 and a Guggenheim research fellow in Europe in 1928-29. He earned his Doctor of Philosophy Degree in English at the University of North Carolina in 1926. He was associate professor of English there in 1931, when he accepted the bid from the Huntington Library.

He found that the purposeful reading of the colonists emphasized instruction instead of entertainment or "escape." Lack of space aboard the early transports and paucity of printed matter in general made the library stock of the seventeenth century choice in its literature, he disclosed. The books helped the settlers pattern their conduct with the best features of the life they left in the mother country.

Sermons Had a Punch

"It is sometimes implied that the colonists were devoid of literary taste or esthetic judgment because they preferred piety to plays, poetry, and romance," Dr. Wright declares. "If such critics would read the books found in our ancestors' libraries, they would discover that many despised sermons and treatises were written in sinewy, straight-forward prose and are full of ideas and good sense."

"It may be significant that Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia' was owned by a number of colonists. Since they dreamed of making America an ideal commonwealth, they must have found many things in More's imaginary realm to excite their interest. Some passages in the 'Utopia'—such as the description of the banishment of idlers from the commonwealth, the insistence that every man have a calling and labor in it, and the distrust of extragant finery—confirmed the social ideas of the colonist. More's 'Utopia' may have suggested other social points of view that came to fruition later."

Woman in the News

Mrs. Edward MacDowell
Whose Tireless Work Makes Husband's Dream Come True

Pianist's Fingers Aid Famous Art Colony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Five years ago, when she was 75, Mrs. Edward MacDowell stopped giving an annual series of piano concerts by means of which she had been able to earn $7000 or $8000 a year for the MacDowell colony at Peterborough, N. H. For 28 years, at the request of her composer husband, she had preserved the colony as a place of repose for artists, able and eager to do creative work.

But not long ago Mrs. MacDowell realized that she must "take the road again" if she wished to be instrumental in awakening a new national interest in the colony, giving that part of the public which believes in fostering creative talent, a chance to work with her for the great objective which her husband saw so wisely in his lifetime would benefit so many people, artists and public alike.

Plays in 14 Cities

Thus is was that Mrs. MacDowell went back to New York after giving 14 concerts, in 14 cities, all in the space of 28 days. She was smiling and serene. Aware that not every woman of 80 goes on that kind of tour, she said she felt better for having done it. "I was glad to find that I still can play, and I was glad to be able to give so many people some indication they had not had before of the meaning and utter rightness of the colony. We never had a deficit at the colony until five years ago. That's why I decided that this year I must go on the road again, playing my husband's music, and showing people pictures of the colony which would make it real to them, as a segment in the artistic life of the country which ought to be preserved."

The history of the colony is graven on the tablets of artistic history in this country.

Gave Up Her Career

When they were married, Mrs. MacDowell was on the doorstep of what her husband said would be a great career as a pianist. But there also was his talent to be considered. Those were not days when persons engaged in long, philosophical debates on the "rights" of a wife to have a career outside the home. Mrs. MacDowell saw only one path of duty, and took it, in the belief that her husband's talent was the thing that was to be tended and given every chance to expand.

The colony at Peterborough became a center of culture and work. Friends of the composer, coming to visit, remained to work. Edward Arlington Robinson passed 24 summers among the inspirations of Peterborough. The work he did earned him, among other things, three Pulitzer awards.

Thornton Wilder was a slim, reflective, gifted unknown when he went there, and he wrote "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" among the green shadows of the Peterborough pines. There, too, DuBose Heyward wrote "Porgy." Willa Cather and a host of others—painters, writers, sculptors, poets—came to court the peace and inspiration that Edward MacDowell had perceived, worked hard, went away to discover and acknowledge authentic fame. Later they came back, time and again, as to a haven.

Colony Has 600 Acres

The colony has 600 acres now, with eight miles of roads, 24 studios, an inn, Mrs. MacDowell's own house—which includes her busy office—and some dormitories. It costs $34,000 a year to maintain, but it pays intangible dividends to the cultural life of a whole nation that cannot be estimated.

The MacDowells considered themselves fortunate in being poor in the early years of their association. Thus they could not go ahead too quickly. If they had had plenty of money, they might have tried something so big that the colony, in its simplicity, its perception of fundamentals, its measures to supply them, might never have reached its goal. Edward MacDowell had a struggle in his early years, but when he came to public notice, he rapidly won recognition, because his music was a fresh note in a period in the creative life of the country that had been arid.

Helping Hand to Others

But as success came to him he tarried to give a helping hand to others who found the climb to fame difficult. The colony was dedicated to that idea in the beginning. No one can tell how many lives it has touched helpfully. Mrs. MacDowell declares its good work must not stop. And because she means to do her share to see that it doesn't, Mrs. MacDowell took the concert tour, from Amarillo in Texas, to Kansas City, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind., and on through 11 other centers.

"I'm glad my fingers never got stiff, and that I can still play" is the way she sums it up. She was born in New York City, but eight generations of her people have lived in New London where she spent her youth.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Australia

New South Wales

Petersham (Fifth Church, Sydney): Town Hall, Marrickville road, Marrickville, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Victoria

Melbourne (Society, Malvern): Malvern Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal: Former American Presbyterian Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 17.

England

Kent

Bromley: Lewisham Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

London

London (Ninth Church): Trocadero Cinema, Elephant and Castle, S. E. 1, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.

London (Twelfth Church): Brotherhood Hall, West Norwood, S. E. 27, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

United States

Arkansas

Texarkana: Arkansas Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Bowditch and Dwight way, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

El Centro: Wilson School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Hayward: Hayward Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

La Canada: Community Church, Verdugo road and Foothill boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Lodi: Woman's Club House, Lee avenue and Pine street, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.

Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 150 West One Hundred and Eighth street, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Los Angeles (Thirty-second Church): Elisa Ryan Studio, 3832 Wilshire boulevard, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.

Newman: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.

Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lake Shore boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Paso Robles: Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Porterville: Union High School, West Olive street, 3 p. m., Jan. 17. **Sacramento** (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

San Diego (Third Church): Balboa Theater, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 18.

San Francisco (Eighth Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin streets, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 17.

San Rafael: Church Edifice, Fifth and F streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 10210 Commerce avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.

Visalia: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol avenue and Trinity street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 17.

Middletown (Organization at Wesleyan University): Wesleyan Memorial Chapel, Wesleyan Campus, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Florida

Daytona Beach: Church Edifice, Live Oak and Palmetto avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Fort Pierce: Grade School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 17.

New Smyrna: Faulkner Street School, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Orlando: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Sarasota: Mira Mar Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Auditorium, 557 Green street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Savannah: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 19.

Illinois

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first street and Dorchester avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Glencoe: Church Auditorium, 230 Beach road, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Indiana

Lebanon: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, University parkway, west of Canterbury lane, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 18.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand boulevard, near Jefferson avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Detroit (joint lecture): Masonic Temple, Temple and Second boulevard, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.

Missouri

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Nevada

Ely: I. O. O. F. Hall, Lyons avenue and Eighth street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.

New York

Corning: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third street, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East and Prince street, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 17.

New Bern: Court House, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Ohio

Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth street, S. W., entrance on Greenfield avenue, S. W., 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.

Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook road, 3 p. m., Jan. 22.

Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 23.

Altoona: Jaffa Mosque, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Texas

Houston (First Church): Sidney Lanier Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Brookings Finds Living in '37 Is Not Independent

(Continued from Page 1)

price relationship; stationary prices actually meaning steadily expanding mass purchasing power.

Better farm-industry balance; attributable in part to normal recovery, to dollar devaluation, to weather conditions, and "to government program of restricting agricultural production."

Disappearance of monetary and banking uncertainty: "The Administration itself has for three years followed a policy of monetary stability."

Prospects of foreign trade expansion, under leadership of U. S. trade agreements.

An "enormous accumulated" backlog of production deficiencies.

Dissipation of previous confusion attending Administration policies.

Unfavorable Factors

As to "unfavorable factors," the point chiefly stressed by the Brookings report is the unbalanced budget. Preparing its report before Mr. Roosevelt's own budget message, it noted a "strong disposition to place the federal credit upon a secure foundation," but noted nevertheless that powerful "economic, social and political pressures" for unbalance continued, and warned that failure to secure fiscal stability will "in due course completely disrupt the process of constructive economic expansion now under way."

The institution proceeds to deliver this grave warning:

"The possibility of a serious breakdown of Government finance still exists. We are still gambling upon a sufficiently rapid growth in national income to permit a balancing of the budget before confidence in the credit of the Government wanes. The continued ability of the Treasury to obtain all the funds required at low rates of interest has given rise to a false sense of security.

Narrow Margin of Safety

"We are working on a very narrow margin, and adverse developments could quickly upset all present calculations."

Other "unfavorable factors" seen by the report are, the possibility of higher prices, developing into an inflationary race of prices and wages; labor's demand for reduced working hours, and the "intensive efforts being made to strengthen the power of labor over industry"; ill-conceived industrial legislation; and the dangerous international situation.

Finally, the report presents the "essential requirements for a consistent program of further recovery." Again it underlines the need of a balanced budget and of fiscal and monetary stability, together with extension of the Hull trade agreements. Then it goes on to advocate the tenets of the familiar Brookings school of philosophy: unrestricted production of national wealth, made available to the public by price reductions. The official seven-point summary follows:

Its Own Program

"The re-establishment of a balanced federal budget as a foundation on which to build enduring progress.

"The continuance of the present policy of maintaining a fixed price of gold and the establishment through international co-operation of a system of stable foreign exchanges.

"The extension of the program of reciprocal trade agreements as the most practical means of reducing artificial barriers to commerce and reopening the channels of international trade.

"The preservation of the generally favorable ratio of prices and wage rates, in the interest of progressively expanding the real purchasing power of workers and creating a demand for added production and employment—placing emphasis upon price reductions as a means of carrying the benefits of technological progress to all groups within the nation.

Keep Hours of Labor Up

"The maintenance, in general, of prevailing hours of labor, as the only means of meeting the production requirements involved in restoring during the next few years the standards of living of the laboring masses and promoting the economic advancement of the nation as a whole.

"The elimination of industrial practices and policies—private and public—which tend to restrict output or to prevent the increase of production efficiency.

"Shifting the emphasis in agricultural policy from restricted output and rising prices to the abundant furnishing of the supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs required by gradually expanding markets."

Birth Control Aims Felt Won in Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Satisfied that aims she has pursued on Capitol Hill for seven years have been won through a recent Federal Court decision, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, leader of the birth control movement, has announced her decision to do no more lobbying for the present.

Congressional action, Mrs. Sanger holds, has been made unnecessary by a decision handed down in November by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit, upholding the right of a Japanese physician to ship birth control materials through the United States mails to a physician in Mrs. Sanger's New York clinic.

The Federal Government has 90 days in which to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, but Mrs. Sanger believes that officials "will see that the decision as it stands is in keeping with public opinion."

The birth control leader said her organization will take advantage of the decision and proceed with the establishment of clinics in all parts of the country.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 7, 14; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

New York

New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Jan. 17, 24, 31; Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, Second Church, March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 13.2mc, on Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Jan. 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Jan. 24; Feb. 14, 28; March 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 24, Feb. 28, March 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 7; March 7; April 4.

Canada

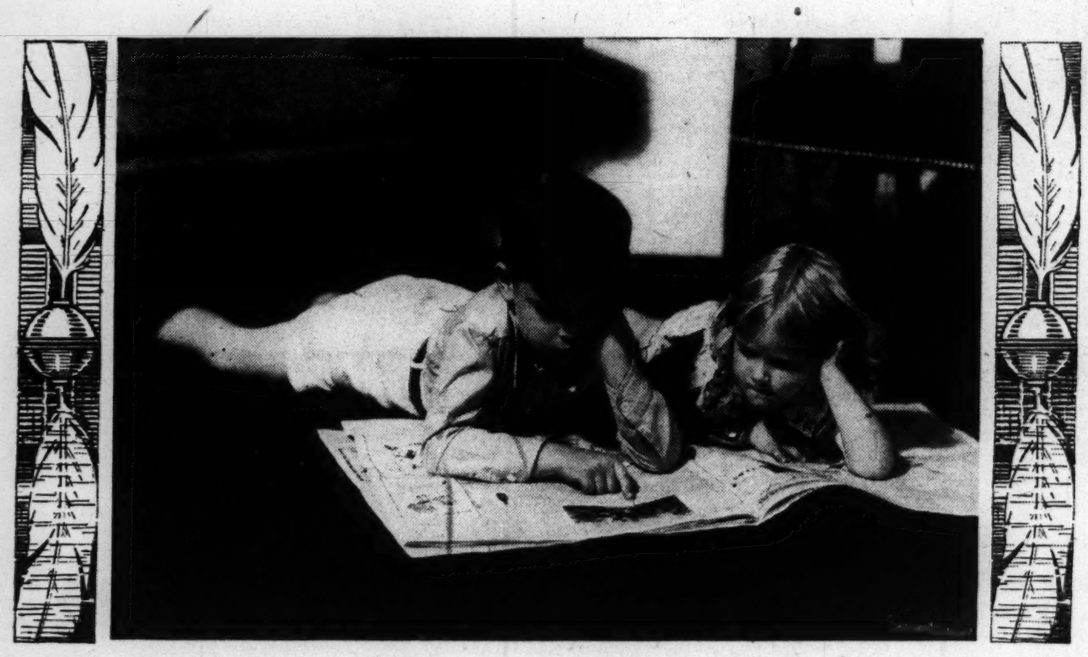
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Jan. 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Theatrical Employees Join Industrial Union

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Bernard Deckoff, president of the United Theatrical and Motion Picture Workers of America, announced the union's intention of organizing all theatrical employees into one industrial union.

Mr. Deckoff, claiming that almost 60 locals, mostly in the East, had become affiliated, predicted the new group eventually would replace the American Federation of Labor craft unions in the theater.



They deserve the best

The world is new to these young, impressionable minds. Let them learn the best about it first; help them discover the good and constructive in their everyday surroundings, rather than the sordid and trivial. Educators generally regard The Christian Science Monitor as an admirable aid in the training and development of youth. Its news is clean and free from sensationalism; its pages carry no objectionable advertising; its feature pages for big and little children bring real fun and diversion, and its comic strips are welcomed 'round the world. All amateur and the better professional sports are well covered. Let our children learn about the world through the world's daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor. They deserve the best.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

The Children's Page.

A Monday Page

The 'Rose of York'

By Dorothy Williams

Oliver and Jeremy often met when the weather was fine enough by the side of a beautiful lake. Children loved that place, for it was a fine stretch of water on which to sail a boat.

Oliver's father had given him a yacht with tall white sails, and with its name, the Rose of York, painted across the bows. Jeremy had made his boat himself out of an old wooden soapbox, with a stick for a mast and a bright blue sail cut from an old dress of his mother's. A gay flag fluttered from the mast, and Jeremy was proud of the little craft that bobbed so bravely over the water.

Oliver and Jeremy had got to know one another during their meetings by the side of the lake. They would arrive about the same time, each carrying his boat and a long stick with a hook at the end. Oliver always came with his nurse, but Jeremy, who had no nurse, came alone.

Although Jeremy was proud of the little boat he had made so cleverly, he secretly longed for a yacht like Oliver's, and one day he told his mother about it. She was standing by the line that stretched across their back yard at the time, busily unpegging the little shirts and dresses that belonged to her large family, for Jeremy was one of six children.

Jeremy's Hopes

"I wish I had a yacht like the Rose of York, he confided. "She's a four-master sailing ship—she's grand!"

"I'm sure Daddy will give you one as soon as he can afford it," she said. "But he'll have to save up first, you know; a yacht like that costs a lot of money, more than we can spare just now."

Jeremy nodded and ran off to the lake with his soapbox boat. He quite understood about the money, and wondered how long it would take his father to save enough.

When he reached the lake there was no sign of Oliver. This was the second day running he had not seen him, and Jeremy began to wonder what had happened. After hanging about and waiting for some time he finally decided he would have to play by himself, and knelt down by the water's edge to launch his boat alone.

He gave her a push with a long stick that he always carried, and watched her as she leaped and rode the waves. There was a strong wind blowing, and he quickly realized that he would have to run very hard to be at the other end of the lake by the time the soapbox came in.

Gallantly the little vessel headed for port, and there was Jeremy ready to guide her safely to shore with the hook end of his stick.

Caught in the Weeds

But things were not the same without Oliver, and he was just deciding to go home when he caught sight of something half hidden in the shallows a few feet away from the shore. The lake was full of weeds and slime at that particular spot, and the children seldom played there because the boats were apt to get lost among the reeds.

Without hesitating a moment, however, Jeremy slipped off his shoes and stockings, and scrambling down the bank plunged knee deep into the water. In another second he had pulled out Oliver's fair sailing ship, the Rose of York!

Jeremy gave a little gasp. What could have happened? What had made Oliver's boat go to the bottom, and why had he left her there? He put on his shoes and stockings again, and with the two vessels in his arms ran off quickly in the direction of home.

"Look!" he cried, bursting into the kitchen. "Look, I've found Oliver's boat at the bottom of the lake. I must take care of it for him until tomorrow."

"What a beautiful yacht it must have been," said his mother as she examined it. "Let us dry it and polish it, and see if we can't make it look nice again."

Very carefully she washed and ironed the sails, while Jeremy dried and polished the woodwork and the brass fittings until they shone.

The Scarlet Pimpernel

"It doesn't look like a wreck now, does it!" he said as he started out for the lake the next day.

Although he arrived at the usual spot half an hour before his time Oliver was already there, a sad little figure, poking dejectedly among the reeds with his stick. His nurse was poking, too.

"'Look, look!" Jeremy cried, holding the Rose of York high above his head.

Oliver's face lit with delight as he ran to meet him.

"We were out much earlier than usual yesterday," his nurse said, "and there were several yachts on the lake just like Oliver's. We kept our eye on the one we thought was our's, but when it was time to go home we found it belonged to another little boy, and there was no sign of the Rose of York anywhere. We looked among the reeds, but they grow so thickly at that end of the lake we must have missed it."

How glad Oliver was to sail his boat again, and what a happy time they had together!

Two days later Oliver arrived at the lake carrying a large parcel.

"Here!" he said eagerly, thrusting the parcel into Jeremy's hands. "It's for you—my father sent it—open it quickly!"

Jeremy lost no time in taking off the wrappings, and inside he found—a yacht, just as beautiful as Oliver's, but with red sails. In scarlet letters across the bows was painted the name Pimpernel.

"For me?" said Jeremy breathlessly. "For me?"

"Yes," Oliver nodded. "It's a 'thank-you' present. You see, you found my boat and took care of it for me, and my father wants you to have a yacht, too. Come on, Jeremy," he cried, "let's race, there's a fine wind!"

So the two boys launched their boats together and watched them sail gracefully away. At first the wind caught the Pimpernel and swung her over until she lay on her side with the red sails almost dipping, but she quickly righted herself and flew on her way again.

"They won't take long to get across," shouted Jeremy, starting to run.

"It's going to be a dead heat!" cried Oliver.

A crowd of children had gathered to watch the boats come in, for Jeremy's was the only one on the lake with red sails.

The little boy's face was radiant. His yacht! The first he had ever had. His Pimpernel! What a wonderful morning it had been.

Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Alces, the Bull Moose, Stood Beside the Lake While He Gave a Loud, Hoarse Bellow

Four Venturesome Pigs

(Founded on Fact)

Mr. Pigg was in the garden, rootling, and Mrs. Pigg was in Pigholme, preparing the potato peelings for supper. But the four little Piggs were sitting outside their happy home, wondering what to do with the day.

"We've been so good lately," said Arthur Pigg. "We've kept the curl in our tails, and the shine on our backs, and not squealed when we shouldn't, and—"

"I know," interrupted Alice, "You mean we've had no adventures."

"Exactly," agreed Arthur. "It's time for one."

So all together they grunted, "Einee, Meenee, Minee, Mo," and it came to Alice Pigg to choose an adventure.

"Follow me," she said, jumping up and leading them across the field to the gap in the hedge.

When they were nearly there they met James Fox Terrier, who asked with interest where they were off to.

"We don't know," said Amelia, Arthur and Arnold, quite truthfully, and Alice said nothing.

When James trotted away, she crept through the hole, and the others came after and followed her down the main road. Here they had to look where they were going, and jump out of the way of motorcars every other second. But the little Piggs managed very cleverly.

"We are very important little Piggs," they grunted to each other.

At last Alice turned to the right.

"This is my adventure place," she said, leading them onto the railway track.

Being pigs, they did not realize that they had no business to be there at all.

"How clever of you!" exclaimed the others. "Now we can play at skipping backwards and forwards without touching the lines."

"That's what I thought," answered Alice. "Follow me!"

As they jumped about, passing trains saw them, and the engines snorted and blew out clouds of smoke.

"Silly little pigs!" they whistled. But Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold thought they were feeling envious and wanted to skip, too.

At last Arnold Pigg said, "Here's a train on our line, and it seems in a dreadful hurry!"

Albert's Whistle

Alice Pigg looked up and grunted. "Oh, it's only Albert the Good with his passengers. He won't touch us," she said.

Albert the Good came rushing on, and as he got nearer he whistled, "Pigs, little pigs, please get out of the way!"

They pretended not to hear, and Albert the Good got slower and slower, till at last he had to stop.

"Pigs, little pigs," he puffed, trying to keep his temper, "why won't you get out of the way?"

"We don't want to," they squealed, and now Alice started to dance, and they all did the same.

(But each began to feel a little prickle of conscience inside.)

Albert the Good, and Thomas his driver, looked at the dancing Piggs, and said, "What shall we do?" And people inside the train put their heads out and begged Thomas to go on because they would miss their appointments, for they couldn't see what was happening in front.

Then Thomas jumped down off the engine and ran as fast as he could across the fields. Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold saw him go and hooted, "What fun!" as they danced. (But the prickles got bigger and bigger.)

And Albert the Good watched them, and puffed patiently. "They'll be sorry now," he said to himself, as Thomas came back with another man.

No Potato Peelings

When the little Piggs saw this other man they squeaked, "Farmer Bill!!" and scooted off those lines, and up the bank, without bothering to think who was leading.

As they trotted breathlessly down the road, with ears flapping and tails out of curl, they thought, "We've been bad little Piggs today!" (And the prickles were so big that they felt must unhappy.)

At last they stopped for breath, and Farmer Bill caught them up. He was usually so kind, but now, looking very stern, he drove those four little Piggs to Pigholme, where their parents were anxiously watching for them.

By the very way in which he shut the gate, Mr. and Mrs. Pigg knew there was something wrong.

"What have you been doing?" they asked the little Piggs.

They had, of course, to say, and that was the worst of all.

"You will have no potato peelings for supper," said Mrs. Pigg severely, "and you must keep in the sty all day."

Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold knew that they deserved this, but it was a very, very long day, and they had plenty of time to think things over.

"In future we'll remember that prickles mean we're being naughty," they grunted that evening, "and tomorrow we'll ask James Fox Terrier to apologize to Albert the Good for us."

The Cats of Monhegan

The cats of Monhegan,
They walk along the ledges;
The cats of Monhegan,
They walk beside the sea;
The cats of Monhegan,
They walk along the surges,
To try to find a little fish
To carry home for tea.

The cats of Monhegan
Have the very best of manners;
They learn them from the Islanders,
Who have good manners, too.
If we should ever have a child,
Unruly and discourteous,
We'd let her watch Monhegan cats
To learn what she should do!

H. AND E. BESTON

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

S for See-Saw

See-saw, Margery Daw,
Johnny shall have a new master;
He shall have but a penny a day
Because he can't work any faster.

The Herd in a Moose Yard

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Three moose were tramping through their yard one cold January day. There was no fence around the yard, for it was not in a zoo park or in any other place where men put fences. There were no men with shovels in the yard either; and yet there were good paths through the deep snow. The paths, in that northern valley, led along sheltered slopes where poplars, willows, and birch saplings grew, and where tall, thick pines served as windbreaks.

Alces and Moos-wa and Ten-nee, the three moose, made those paths themselves. Ten-nee, the calf, was not strong enough to do very much of the work; but he helped a little as he ran or walked along the paths, packing the snow with his hoofs as he went. In places, the snow was so deep that he could not see over the sides of the path. He walked between these high, white walls until he came to more open spaces where there were leafless twigs that he could chew and swallow. He liked the twigs of most of the bushes that grew there, and he browsed, too, on the low branches of poplars and birch trees; but he did not eat the pines.

Keeping Trails Open

It was Alces, the bull, and Moos-wa, the cow, who kept the walks open. They began this necessary job when there was only a little snow on the ground. It was not hard to tramp it down then. They traveled from one good feeding place to another until they had trails to enough trees and bushes to last them all winter.

When Antlers Are Shed

As you glance at the picture of Alces, you may think that probably he used those large antlers of his to scoop the snow away from the lower branches. They do look as if they might be handy for that sort of work. However, Alces had no such help from his antlers. Indeed, he had no antlers for most of the winter. He shed them in December. When he did have them, he wore these antlers for weapons and not shovels!

As you may know, the solid antlers of moose, caribou, wapiti, and other members of the deer family, are quite different from the hollow horns that certain other hoofed animals have. Antelopes, bison, cattle, goats and sheep do not shed their hollow horns; but the animals with solid antlers shed them every year and then grow new ones.

The bull moose's new antlers began to grow in April of each year. While they were growing they were covered by deep, velvety skin in which rich blood was flowing. This blood held lime and other minerals that made the antlers grow rapidly. During this time of growth, the antlers were tender, and Alces was careful not to hit them against branches. In about three months the antlers were full grown and hard. Then the "velvet" dried and came off in shreds. At first the fresh, bare antlers were bony white, but by fall they were tanned to a deep brown except that the tips were white and polished from being rubbed against bushes and trees.

A Challenge

Alces had lived alone most of the spring and all summer. But when fall came he began to think about other moose in the neighborhood. One fall night he held his antlers proudly as he stood beside the lake while he gave a loud, hoarse bellow. A young bull moose heard that deep, roaring sound from far up the valley. If he had been as old and strong and brave as Alces, he would have bellowed loudly in reply. Then he would have gone to meet Alces and the two bulls would have clashed their antlers together and fought. But the young bull was only three years old. The heavy voice of Alces made him timid. He slipped off among the pine trees, glad to get away.

There was no old bull in the valley to challenge Alces and become his rival. But Alces had one answer to his call. Moos-wa was walking in the moonlight with young Ten-nee when she heard Alces bellow. She liked the roaring sound of his voice. She was feeling rather lonely and called softly, "Whoowah?"

A Happy Family

Alces heard Moos-wa and went to meet her. He was lonesome, too, and was glad to find her.

Ten-nee was wary of the big bull at first and stayed away for a few days. Then he came back to Moos-wa and found that Alces was kind to him. So he followed the two moose when Alces led his mate to the shallow lake where they waded in above their knees to feed on yellow pond lilies called spatterdocks. There were no flowers on the lily plants then, but the moose liked the thick, pulpy leaves and the tender stems. They went into the lake every day for food until the weather became so cold that ice formed on the water. After that it was not long before snow began to fall, and the herd of three moose went to live in their winter yard.

When Alces shed his antlers in December, he did not lose his only weapons. If a wolf should come too near, he could fight with his strong hoofs and protect Moos-wa and Ten-nee. They were handsome antlers, but Alces did not need them any more. The other bull moose in the neighboring valleys were treading their own winter yards with their own small herds; and none of them felt like bellowing or fighting just then.

Indeed, Alces had a more comfortable winter because he was rid of his antlers. He had enough to do in keeping the paths in his yard clear—without carrying those great, heavy things on his head any longer.

Moos-wa and Ten-nee at the Edge of Their "Winter Yard"

(This is the fourth of a series of illustrated nature articles by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, which is appearing on this page on the second Monday each month.)

Where the Nuts Went

There is an old proverb which says: "The early bird catches the worm." It is because the boys and girls of Nagykanizsa, Hungary, have to get up very early in the morning in order to reach school by 8 o'clock, that they were given an unexpected feast the other day.

As they hurried along the road to the school building, the children happened to overtake a cart with a load of sacks. The sacks, which were filled with shelled nuts, had some holes in their sides, and out of the holes trickled the nuts in steady streams as the cart jogged along.

The children, thinking this unusual happening was something done expressly to please them, were not slow to catch the nuts as they fell and to stuff them into their mouths and pockets.

The driver, hearing the merry shouts behind the cart, turned to see what was going on. He quickly realized that his stock of nuts was getting lower and lower, but did not fail at the same time to notice the joyous faces upturned to his. With a shrug of his shoulders and a genial laugh he muttered the one word "Nuts!" and drove slowly on.

Freedom for a Pit Pony

After working patiently for 20 years in the darkness of an underground colliery in Northumberland a pit pony, named Monarch, is enjoying the full freedom of a Rest Farm for horses at Mansfield, Scotland.

The colliery lately changed hands, and the new management, deciding that the pony's work could be done by a machine, arranged for Monarch to be sent to the farm. On the day he was brought to the surface he felt grass beneath his feet and breathed fresh air for the first time for, like many another pit pony, his whole life had been spent underground.

Equipped
to
Enjoy
Winter
The children can thrill to the pleasure of Winter Sports clad in outfits specially designed to withstand the wear and tear of strenuous play and which keep them warm and dry. Many Department and Specialty shops advertising in The Christian Science Monitor specialize in outfitting the youngsters of all ages, from the little tots to children in their "teens".

The Home Forum

In Alfred's Land

I LIKE my scenery to be self-contained. That, perhaps, is why I prefer the Ridgeway to its near neighbor, the Blowing Stone. Yet the Blowing Stone, though you can certainly pick holes in it, has its attractions.

We made its acquaintance on one of those days that never seem to know how to make up their minds. When we left Oxford, the immense dome of the Radcliffe Camera was flooded in light, but at Burford it was raining hard. Here we turned south, and went on for several miles through alternate sunshine and showers. Of all kinds of weather, this is the sort that I like least. Not that I count myself particular in these matters. I am really fairly easy to please. Brilliant, continuously blazing sunshine is, of course, the best of all; I remember one such day when our car leapt along the southern roads of England from Looe to London as though it were alive, and exulting in the strength of ten horses. I liked that. We went up the gorge of Glencoe on a dark and gloomy afternoon, with mist wreathing the summits of the hills. I liked that, too, for the grimness of the weather suited the frowning and wrinkled mountains. I once went a circular ride from Sheffield, through Leeds, past the Lakes, and back by way of Scotch Corner and Doncaster, to Sheffield again. It rained without stopping for every yard of those three hundred and six miles. Even that I did not find unpleasant. One can get accustomed to anything, if one is given time; and, after the first hundred miles, I was so used to the rain that I should have quite regretted it, had it ceased. But the trouble with this Blowing Stone day was its uncertainty. No sooner had one got attuned to the sun than it began to rain and, immediately the necessary adjustments were made, the water was pelting down once more.

* * *

WE CAME to the Blowing Stone in a burst of fitful brightness. As we stood by it, gazing solemnly at its monstrous shape, Elizabeth prepared for speech. "Ambition," she said, musingly, "is a noble quality. I have always sympathized with your desire to make a noise in the world. Now is your chance."

It certainly was, and very curious the opportunity looked. The Blowing Stone is about three feet high, and two feet long. It is old—more than a thousand years have passed over it, giving it a damp, green enamel, and it is punctured with huge holes that make it look like a large Gruyère cheese.

Near by, up on the Ridgeway, is the scene of an ancient battle. It was in that place that King Alfred, the Alfred who founded the English navy, but who is better known for having burnt the cakes, defeated a great army of invading Danes. And it had been Alfred's wont to summon his army together by means of this very stone, which now lay so prosaically before us, in the backyard of a small cottage on the Berkshire Downs. Lips applied expertly to one of its orifices can, it is said, produce a sound exactly like the fog horn of a steamer, which can be heard, in still weather, at Faringdon Camp, six miles away.

"I suppose it requires considerable strength," I said to the village girl who took off the wooden padlock with which the famous stone is protected.

* * *

NOW, HERE I MUST pause for a confession. When I said that I thought it must require considerable strength, I was not, strictly speaking, telling the truth. I did not really believe it called for much power at all; for, to be candid, I was a little scornful of the Blowing Stone. I have the sort of historical memory that never gets overburdened; as soon as one fact slips in, another slips out to make way for it. So, on the whole, comparatively little of my schoolday learning remains with me. But, in spite of this, I seem to recall that, when Saint Columba used to pray on the Isle of Iona, his meditations could be heard a mile away. It, therefore, struck me that Alfred and his Blowing Stone were a pretty poor advance on Columba, who had no mechanical appliance at all.

Anyway, the girl, who knew nothing of what I was thinking, said that it was not a question of strength, but only of skill; and she proved it by putting her lips over one of the holes and puffing out her cheeks. The next instant there resounded over the echoing countryside a noise as of a gigantic klaxon.

"Now see what you can do yourself," commanded Elizabeth.

I responded with alacrity, but not without a certain amount of guile. The girl had confirmed my impression that the Blowing Stone was a fairly simple proposition, but I intended taking no chances. I squared my shoulders, drew in the deepest breath I ever got acquainted with, bent over the Stone, and expelled it with the force of a whirlwind. But all I got out of Alfred's summoner to battle was a faint and feeble whistle.

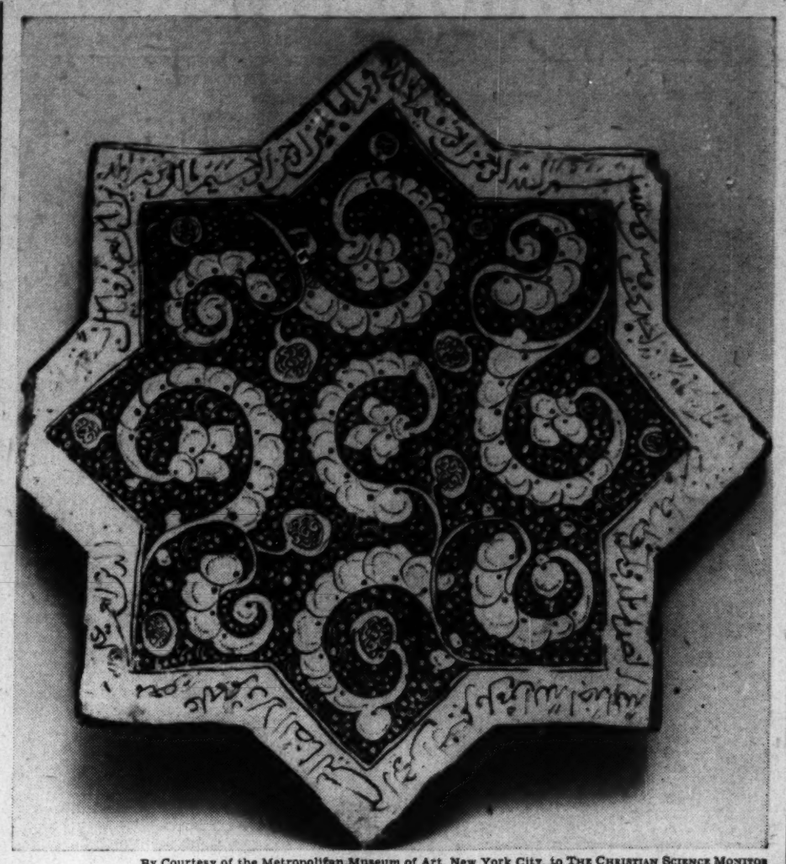
* * *

"TRY AGAIN," RECOMMENDED Elizabeth. However, I made no immediate answer. It was not until we arrived at the top of the hill, at whose foot the Blowing Stone reposes, that I regained enough breath to decline a second contest. The road that passes beside the Stone goes over the brow of the hill, and across the crest of this hill there runs the Ridgeway. It meets the road at right angles, a long, undulating ribbon of green and white, diversified on either hand by the upthrown forms of ancient Saxon earthworks. For a moment we hesitated whether to leave the smooth, macadamized road for what seemed to be little more than a broad path along a field; but valor eventually got the better of discretion, so we plunged into the unknown. It quickly became quite an exciting drive. Here and there the chalk showed through the green grass on the Downs, and the path was nothing but a couple of ruts for the car wheels. High grass brushed against the radiator in front, and at times one or other of the ruts would plunge into such unexpected depths that the car seemed almost to heel over on to its side. By now it was raining again, a wretched drizzle that the gusty wind beat into our faces; but, even so, the long, sloping views on both sides were extremely fine. There was something exhilarating about the breeze, the panoramas, and even the wet rain against our faces. Moreover, the Ridgeway is self-contained, and the Blowing Stone is not.

* * *

THE BLOWING STONE, in fact, calls for explanation. If you did not know its history, if you were not aware of its ancient purpose, it would not strike you as being in any way remarkable. Unless you bring to it a certain quantity of historical knowledge, it will have little effect upon your imagination. But the Ridgeway is not like that. It no more calls for outside information than "Macbeth" requires a background of Scottish history for its appreciation. It has in itself all the apparatus of aesthetic appeal. It is a deserted highway, nearly all obliterated by the importunate grass of twenty neglectful centuries. It is like a ruined church or a decaying house, speaking of a usefulness long since exhausted, and of a purpose that time has passed by. And, if you listen attentively, you will hear in the sighing wind the steady tramp of armies, the wandering steps of pilgrims, and the urgent hurry of travelers that have not been near this road these many hundreds of years.

HAROLD HOBSON



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN LUSTERED TILE, DATED 1263

THE ceramic arts reached heights unprecedented in Persia during the thirteenth century. Tiles used on walls were of many styles, of which the lustered tiles were undoubtedly the handsomest. They were cut star-shape, the luster color varying from light greenish gold to deep reddish brown. Sometimes touches of turquoise or cobalt colors were added.

This star-shaped tile bears a date which is equivalent to 1263 A. D. Its all-over pattern is in the ornate exquisite style of the Persians, and the inscribed border is typical. The pattern consists of conventional scrolls and palmettes on a background of minute spirals, which motives are based on floral and foliate forms. Such traceries of scrolls and palmettes, curving and interlacing, are called arabesques; and they are found in all Persian designs, leaning sometimes to the stylistic, sometimes to the naturalistic.

D. A.

A Happy Schoolroom

WE WERE fortunate children in having Cousin Josephine for a teacher. Later she established a school that was visited by educationalists from all over the world, but when she came to take charge of us she was little more than a girl. She had an altogether extraordinary zest for life. And her zest was contagious. Some people, I suppose, become good teachers because they study the needs of their pupils and redress a balance that might otherwise be lacking. Not so with J. Though in after years she was to be one of the first to make use of eurhythmics, at the time of which I am speaking she was not in the least interested in balance. She did nothing to foster any latent taste we might have had for science because for her science had no appeal. Though fond of children I think she was probably less interested in children than in the subjects she taught them, and taught so well because she was learning all the time, imparting unconsciously something of her own zeal for the pursuit of knowledge. In after life it would be characteristic of J. that if she were dealing, for example, with some period of history, she would choose one that was relatively unfamiliar to her rather than one about which she was already informed, or else she would treat the old and familiar in an entirely new way, a way not so good perhaps as the one she had formerly used. It may well be that a study of Roman Britain, for example, or the life of Mary Queen of Scots is less suitable for children of a certain age than those broad and dispassionate outlines which so often enclose no more than an empty space. The thing that mattered was that J. was never satisfied with herself. She was always throwing away her old notes, always consulting the best authorities, the oldest and the newest books, and always exceeding her proper quota of volumes from the London Library. As a result of her teaching the past became as real and vivid as the present. I have been told by one of her old pupils how she and a little boy arrived at school one wet morning in a cab. They did not speak to each other on the way. Each gazed out of their own window. One was a Cavalier, the other a Roundhead, and for the time being it was Civil War. . . .

Performances, entertainments, little plays—what is the right word to describe those wonderful occasions when under J.'s direction we appeared before our parents in new roles and strange disguises?—WILLIAM FRYER HARVEY, in "We Were Seven." (London: Constable.)

Tenting on the Desert

THE caravan usually makes its day's journey between wells, or at least plans to stop at a source of water at night rather than push on; a dozen to thirty kilometres or so a day is the average commercial caravan journey,—for a part of the outfit walks, it must be remembered,—and an eight or ten weeks' itinerary is the duration of the average journey. Such food as is carried is generally of pounded dates and figs in the form of a paste, which the dry climate more or less petrifies. . . .

At each important halting-place of a caravan the Sheik's great tent is unstrapped from its camel-bearer and set up on a *pied à terre* in as likely a spot as can be found. The Arab tent is no haphazard shack or shelter; it is a thing of convention and has its shape and size laid down by tradition.

The great central post or pillar has a height of two and a half metres, and the *perches*, or entrance posts, have a height of two metres, and a considerable inclination, whereas the central one is perpendicular.

The tent proper, the covering, is invariably of alternate black and brown or brown and white woolen bands, sewn together with a stout thread of camel's-hair. These bands are called *felidj* and have a width usually of twenty-five centimetres.

Within there is no furniture properly called, simply the provision for a nomad life, sacks of grain, dates, figs or olives, a few pots and pans, harnesses, etc., and a few smaller sacks or bags, where the womenfolk hide their ear-rings, corals, and brooches. These last are usually used as pillows at night. It is a law of somebody—perhaps the Prophet—that none of the Arabs' tent accessories must be of wood or iron, save the tent-poles, which are of both, being made of wood and shod with iron; thus all utensils and other furnishings are of skins or mats, and dishes of woven grass, and all cords are of spun camel's-hair. A few copper pots and pans there are of necessity, and a few rude crockery bowls.

The desert caravans form today the same classic pictures as of yore as they thread the trails and paths, obscure and involved enough to the stranger, but plain sailing to the chief or guide of a caravan who precedes the following "squadrons" as a Malay pilot precedes his ship.

The chief of a tribe, or even a caravan, is a very grand personage among his fellows, and when he is en route rides apart and sleeps in a palanquin or *attouch*, an *attouch* being no other thing than a cabin on a ship; here a cabin on the ship of the desert. It must have a tall, chimney-like ventilator rising in the middle and tipped with ostrich plumes. Generally this retreat is large enough to shelter two persons,—always persons of importance. . . .

The caravans of today vary in size from a dozen to fifty camels to a train of four, five, or seven hundred (in Tripoli). Under certain conditions, after a long journey, the camel carriers—the freighters—are usually allowed to rest a matter of days, weeks, or even months, according to the lack of necessitous conditions for pushing on and for recuperation.—From "The Spell of Algeria and Tunis," by FRANCIS MILTOUN.

What Is the Secret of Toledo?

AS HE crosses the noble bridge of Alcántara, Toledo, like one of its famous magicians of old, seizes each visitor and transforms and transports him into a distant past. The centuries fall away. Toledo today is full of life and very prosperous; but it might be the abode of all the millionaires of America or the meeting place for the League of Nations and would remain Toledo unless some violent upheaval destroyed the steep hill above the Tagus and the city with it. The dramatist Tirso de Molina at the beginning of the seventeenth century protested against its narrow Moorish streets, so different from the broad open streets of a really Castilian town. The Moors, he said, have "spoilt part of the beauty of our Toledo by their miserly buildings and narrow streets leading nowhere." They are still there, these narrow slits through rows of tall massive houses, so that one thinks not of the twentieth century but of the eleventh, when the Cid rode into the city after spending the night in the castle of San Servando, the splendid ruins of which across the river stand so nobly on its bare hill covered with dwarf asphodels. Or at most one thinks of the sixteenth-century Toledo that Cervantes knew so well, which centered and centers in the Zocodover, when El Greco studied and painted and quarreled with his ecclesiastical patrons, and looked out from his house on the edge of the city high above the Tagus to the harsh lines and curious tints of the surrounding country. . . .

It is well at Toledo, as elsewhere, to have a definite purpose and to keep one's eyes open by the way as one pursues it; thus even if the purpose is not attained one will have gained ample compensations in its pursuit in this land so rich in interest and surprises, human and artistic. At Toledo such a purpose may be almost endlessly varied; it may be historical, through literature or architecture; or literary, through the scenes in "La Ilustre Fregona," the Posada de la Sangre, where Cervantes stayed, the Zocodover, where the Arabic MS. of "Don Quixote" was purchased (for it is well known that the Spanish text is but a translation), and a hundred similar memories; or artistic, in a El Greco pilgrimage. His pictures are everywhere, in the Museum, in the Casa del Greco and the neighboring church of San Tomé, in the cathedral, in other churches scattered through the city and in the Hospital de Afuera outside; so that incidentally one sees the whole city on one's way. San Tomé has but one picture, the "Entierro del Conde Orgaz," but it is one which requires as much time to itself as is usually given to the whole of Toledo by those who rush down from Madrid to spend half a day there. . . .

What is "The Secret of Toledo," which M. Maurice Barrès so confidently made the subtitle of one of his books? Its appeal can scarcely be said to lie in sheer beauty. To speak of Toledo's beauty at all, and, of course, it has great beauty, is a comparatively modern fashion. . . .

The intense cult of Toledo began or revived with that of El Greco, and in future they will not easily be divided. The fascination of Toledo increases steadily, it grows on one like that of the pictures of El Greco. It is quite conceivable that to a passing traveler in a hurry both the city and the pictures might convey an impression of positive ugliness; but like the pictures the city seems always able to provide some new and unexpected attraction. Toledo has character, a certain austerity which enables it to keep a strong hold on its admirers, whom it refuses to woo with meretricious charms.—AUBREY F. G. BELL, in "A Pilgrim in Spain." (Boston: Little, Brown. 1924.)

Orchard Forecast

NAKED, and notched with snow where the bent boughs angle,
the apple trees climb to the west and the cavern of gold;
their branches slant in a leafless and delicate tangle
and lean to the color of evening windless and cold.

And under the snow in the hidden and drowsy places,
the bright-skinned windfalls of autumn are stored in the dark,
and the whiskers of dream twitch gently on rabbit-faces
that will peer from the hillside and nibble the April bark.

FRANCES FROST

"Deeds, not words"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNWITTINGLY, perhaps, many talk too freely, and find time to achieve but little. Idle social calls, talebearing, and thoughtless speech thwart genuine progress or spiritual demonstration.

Among the primal and vital considerations in Christian Science is the need of each individual to do his own thinking, on the basis of the allness of divine intelligence or Mind. With what joy the student of this Science realizes that no false doctrine, ritual, or belief has power to deprive him of this privilege! Logically, Christian Science advances the provable proposition that right thinking leads directly to right acting, and that thinking based upon divine authority, spiritual knowledge, demonstrates the infinite Principle of being.

Christ Jesus was the greatest preacher of all time because he exemplified, in his spirituality, all that he said. He proved the affluence of God, which his words revealed, by feeding the multitudes. He demonstrated his declaration of the spiritual perfection of God and man by healing all manner of sickness, disease, and disability. And, finally, by destroying death for others and for himself he established the truth of his statement (John 11:26), "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die," completing his unprecedented demonstrations by what is known as the ascension, wherein the material completely disappeared. Clearly, Jesus acted in accordance with spiritual understanding, and the demonstrable spiritual law of freedom, harmony, and progress.

Christian Science is wholly compatible with the words and works of the master Christian. Its validity is upheld by its provability. Those who turn to this Science, earnestly and sincerely, will discern that through the heavenly power reflected in increasing spiritual understanding, they may measurably emulate the accomplishments of him who spake as "never man spake."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has established this new-old religion on the sound basis of God's allness and man's spirituality. That the world owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Eddy is evident, and works are expected—yes, demanded—of the student of this Science. In the Foreword of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" it is written (p. vii), "Deeds, not words, are the sound test of love; and the helpfulness of consistent and constant right thinking—intelligent thinking untainted by the emotionalism which is largely self-glorification—is a reasonable service."

Superficiality cannot be admitted into consciousness by him who consistently follows the Christ, Truth. Adequate time for study and opportunity to enjoy the peace of thoughtful quietude are necessary, and will always be available to one who permits no obtrusive entrance to the foibles of needless entertainment, excessive recreation, and the time-wasting activities of mere social functions. How graciously the accomplishments of a genuine effort to express Godlikeness—purity, strength, and inspiration—are to be accepted as a priceless reward! Quiet strength in the midst of trouble; mental equilibrium in the face of emergency and temptation; indomitable courage in the presence of fear, ignorance, and disease—these result from consecration to God, Spirit, Soul, the source of all genuine fortitude, peace, and equanimity.

The healing results of Christian Science are not miraculous, but divinely natural. Based upon the availability and eternality of the inviolable law of God, good, these works of restoration, rehabilitation, and accomplishment result from a clearer comprehension of the spiritual status of the real man and the real universe. Much love, compassion, forgiveness, and conciliation are needed to meet the pressing demands of these troublous times. The world is wounded, sick at heart. With what immeasurable benefit, then, may the healing ministrations of Christian Science provide the remedy for every ill—individual, social, industrial, national or international!

Successfully to share the blessings of divine Science is to follow in the footsteps of the Master. Following him, Mrs. Eddy taught and demonstrated the power of infinite Love to cure inharmony of every name and nature. Under the marginal heading "Genuine healing," in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 367), she has written, "The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."

Truly, the inspired thinker and doer cannot suffer from the ungratefulness of a barren life. His real being reflects the unquenchable flame of divine Love's inspiration. Such a one manifests humility, wisdom, and conviction, for he is learning to perform with Christianly scientific assurance those deeds which express the infinite truth of the spiritual co-existence of God and man.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

„Tettek, nem szavak"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

VAN sok olyan ember, aki akaratlanúl is túl sokat beszél és nem talál elég időt a cselekvésre. Céltalan látogatások, pletykálkodás és üres fecsegés megakadályozza az igazi haladást, vagy a szellemi demonstrációt.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) alapvető és fontos feltételeinek egyike az a követelmény, hogy nézzen mindenki a saját maga gondolkozása után, s hogy az az isteni értelem, vagy az isteni Elme mindenségének megértésén alapúljon. Milyen örömmel látja és tudja ennek a tudománynak a tanulója hogy semmiféle hamis tan, szertartás vagy hiedelem nem foszthatja őt meg ettől a jogtól! A Krisztusi Tudomány avval a bebizonyítható tétellel jön logikusan elénk, hogy helyes gondolkozás egyenesen helyes cselekvésre vezet, és hogy az isteni tekintélyen, a szellemi tudáson alapuló gondolkozás a létezés végtelen Alapelvét bizonyítja be.

A minden idők legnagyobb prédikátora Jézus Krisztus volt, mert szellemi természete élő példája volt mindannak amit másoknak mondott. Bebizonyította Isten bőséges gazdagságát, melyet szavai hirdettek, mikor a sokaságnak enni adott. Az Isten és az ember szellemi tökéletességének kihirdetett tanát mindenféle betegség, kórosság és képtelenség meggyógyításával demonstrálta. És végre, mikor a halálon a saját maga és mások esetében diadalmaskodott, s evvel mondásának igazságát (János 11:26), „És a ki csak él és hisz én bennem, soha meg nem hal," bebizonyította, példátlan demonstrációit avval amit ma feltámadásnak nevezünk, fejezte be, melyben az anyagi elem teljesen eltűnt. Látható hogy Jézus a szellemi igazság értelmében és a szabadság, a harmónia, és a haladás bebizonyítható szellemi törvénye szerint cselekedett.

A Krisztusi Tudomány minden tekintetben megegyezik a Keresztyénség mesterének szavaival és tetteivel. Érvényessége bebizonyíthatóságán alapszik. Akik komolyan és őszintén ezen tudományhoz fordúlnak meg fogják látni, hogy a mennyei hatalomnak mélyebb szellemi megértésben való visszatükrözése által bizonyos mértékben képesek lesznek annak a cselekedeteit utánozni, aki úgy beszélt „ahogy soha ember nem szólott."

Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója ezt az uj-régi vallást azon a szilárd alapon alapította meg, mely szerint az Isten minden és az ember szellemi lény. Hogy a világ mély hálával tartozik Mrs. Eddynek, az nyilvánvaló, valamint hogy ez a tudomány a tanulóitól tetteket vár és követel. "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Christ, Scientist, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék) előszavában ezt olvassuk (VII. oldal): „Tettek, nem szavak, képezik a szeretet megbízható próbáját; és a következetes és folytonos helyes gondolkozásban rejlő segítség— az intelligens gondolkozásban, mely az öndicsőítésnél nem egyéb érzelmességtől nincsen megfertőzve—egy elvárható szolgálat."

Felületességet nem engedhet be öntudatába aki a Krisztust, az Igazságot hűen követi. Szükségünk van a tanulásra való elegendő időre, s hogy legyen alkalmunk arra, hogy néhány órát csendes elmélkedésben élvezhessünk, és meg is lesz ez annak, aki nem engedi meg, hogy fölösleges mulattatás, túlsok szórakozás és a társasági élet idő-pazarló szokásai tolakodjanak be életébe. Milyen készséggel kellene az Isten visszatükrözését szándékoló őszinte igyekezet eredményeit, mint a lelki tisztaságot, erőt és inspirációt, mint megbecsűlhetetlen jutalmat elfogadnunk! Nyugodt erő a bajok közepette; elmei egyensúly a válság vagy kisértés idejében; rendületlen bátorság a félelem, tudatlanság és betegséggel szemben—ezekben lesz részünk ha Istennek, a Szellemnek, a Léleknek, a minden igazi bátorság, béke és higgadtság forrásának szenteljük magunkat.

A Krisztusi Tudomány gyógyitási eredményei nem csodálatosak, hanem isteni értelemben természetesek. Ezen helyreállítások, gyógyítások, és sikeressé tett életek, melyek az Isten, a jó, sérthetetlen törvényének örökkévalóságán és használhatóságán alapúlnak, az igazi ember és az igazi világegyetem szellemi volta helyesebb felfogásának eredményei. Sok szeretet, könyörület, megbocsátás és kiengesztelés kell ahhoz, hogy a mai zavaros idők sürgős szükségeit kielégíthessük. Beteg a világ, fáj a szive. Milyen mérhetetlen jó hatással tud a Krisztusi Tudomány gyógyító tevékenysége minden bajon segíteni,—valjon egyéni, társadalmi, ipari, nemzeti, vagy nemzetközi legyen is.

Hogy az isteni Tudomány áldásaiban sikeresen részt vehessünk, a Mester nyomaiban kell járnunk. Őt követve tanította és bizonyította Mrs. Eddy hogy az isteri Szeretet hatalma mindenféle inharmóniát meg tud gyógyitani, bármi is legyen a neve vagy a természete. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 367-ik oldalán „Igazi Gyógyítás" lapszéli címe alatt ezt irta: „A gyengéd szó és a betegnek keresztyéni bátorítása, a félelmei iránti rokonszenves türelem, és azoknak eltávolítása, jobbak mint az áradozó teóriák hekatombái, sztereotip frázisok és okoskodások, melyek csak paródiái az igazi Krisztusi Tudománynak, mely isteni Szeretettől ég."

Valóban az ihletett gondolkozású és tettű ember nem szenvedhet a meddő élet hálátlanságától. Valódi léte az isteni Szeretet inspirációjának kiolthatatlan lángját tükrözi vissza. Az ilyen embert alázatosság, bölcseség és meggyőződés jellemzi, mert a Krisztusi Tudományon alapúlt bizalommal megtanúlta hogy tetteivel az Isten és az ember szellemi együttlétezésének végtelen igazságát fejezze ki.

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Flood Relief Plans Studied In Connecticut

One Proposal Is to Reopen Old River Bed Near Middletown

Engineers Report

Figures Indicate Costs of Schemes Greater Than Their Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Jan. 11—Southeast of Middletown the Connecticut river, pressing on to Long Island sound, flows through a rocky gorge, known locally as the Narrows. When floods come the gorge has more water than it can handle. The river "backs up." Middletown is partly flooded and the effect is felt as far north as Hartford, Windsor and Windsor Locks.

That something ought to be done about widening the Narrows long has been a subject for conversation when high water called the river to public attention.

Since the March flood, serious attention has been paid to this proposal, and to another one more novel.

Old Channel

The river, said Prof. Edward L. Troxell, geologist at Trinity College, Hartford, has not always flowed through the Narrows. Once its channel was nearly straight at Middletown instead of bent in a near ox-bow as it is now. If the old channel were opened by a canal, suggested Professor Troxell, the river would drain, at high water, through its ancient bed.

Army engineers last summer surveyed the ground. Col. Mason J. Young, chief of the U. S. Army district engineers' staff, has now reported some findings to the Connecticut Water Commission. He drew no conclusions, but his figures have put a damper on schemes both for channel widening and for the Troxell cut-off.

Cost $832,200

To widen the channel, Colonel Young said, would cost $832,200 as an estimate and there would be annual charges for upkeep of $38,700. It would be necessary to move 8400 cubic yards of earth and 394,300 cubic yards of rock. The increased flow of the river would lower the flood crest at Middletown on the basis of the 1936 flood a little more than one foot. It would lower the crest at Hartford a little more than four tenths of a foot. It would have no effect on the flood north of Windsor Locks. Average annual benefits to be derived by the communities in the valley he estimated at $30,150, figuring on the basis of past damages from floods. Benefits would be less than the annual upkeep charges.

The cut-off proposal would be much more costly, and while benefits would be larger they would still be much less than the estimated upkeep of the canal. To dig the four-mile canal from Gilderaleeve Island in Portland across the base of the ox-bow, though Job's Pond, to the river again, would cost $13,922,000, said Colonel Young. It would be necessary to excavate 37,300,000 cubic yards of earth and 1,100,000 cubic yards of rock, an estimate made without test borings.

The project would involve construction of two highway bridges over the new canal and one long railroad bridge. Annual upkeep of the canal would be $713,900.

The Narrows

By a Staff Artist

Proposed Cut-Off in Connecticut River to Relieve Flood Conditions

U. S. Loan Asked To Build Dirigible Of R. I. Inventor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Jan. 11—A new dirigible design, worked out by Roland B. Respess of this city, has been brought to the attention of Congress with the prospect that the Federal Government may help the inventor put his theories into practice by authorizing construction of a new lighter-than-air craft.

Representative John M. O'Connell of Rhode Island has filed two bills with the House of Representatives, one authorizing a loan of $6,000,000 for construction of a Respess-type ship for the navy and another authorizing a government loan of $12,000,000 for building a commercial ship on the same design.

Mr. Respess, who has worked on his plans for years, claims that dirigibles built according to his idea not only are cheaper, but are lighter, faster and stronger. Most important, he believes, is his method of giving the craft some measure of flexibility to enable it to withstand sudden shocks and torsional strains far more easily than the present-day rigid-type dirigible.

The Guggenheim School of Aeronautics and Robinson & Steinman, bridge engineers, have indorsed the Respess development. In 1934 Mr. Respess appeared before a federal commission to show a model of his proposed aircraft and seek government aid in financing an experimental ship.

Outer Rigidity Eliminated

The most important feature of the Respess ship is the elimination of rigidity in the outer surface. The ship is built around a long, narrow, rigid tube that extends from nose to tail. This tube forms an axle upon which, at intervals, are set rigid, wheel-like frame members. Running from nose to stern on the under side is a rigid keel. The axle, wheels and keel are the only rigid parts in the ship. The keel offers a rigid member on which the power plant and passenger compartments, as well as landing ropes, can be attached.

Once these rigid members are in place, heavy wires are strung from nose to tail, each wire touching the rim of each of the wheels. The wires form the outline of the finished ship.

Prison Advised For Restoring First Offender

State Government Asked to Use Reformatory for 'Maximum Security'

To Check Crime

Erection of a $1,000,000 prison for first offenders, development of Concord Reformatory as a maximum security prison for hardened criminals, and complete abandonment of Charlestown State Prison were urged upon Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Legislature today by Lewis Parkhurst, former state Senator and vigorous exponent of modern penology.

Known as one of the original backers of the Norfolk Prison Colony, penological experiment which has attracted nation-wide interest, Mr. Parkhurst attacked the present system as breeding crime rather than preventing it. For years he has been fighting for abandonment of Charlestown State Prison and for elimination of the situation at Concord Reformatory which results in first offenders being thrown in with hardened criminals.

Saving

In his communication to Governor Hurley and the Legislature, Mr. Parkhurst supported the stand of Arthur T. Lyman, state Commissioner of Correction, that a new prison for first offenders would be more desirable at this time than a new maximum security prison.

He agreed with Mr. Lyman that the building of a maximum security prison would cost $5,000,000 and still leave Massachusetts without facilities to segregate first offenders from the habitual criminals, as modern penology demands. In his message, Mr. Parkhurst quoted a 1935 report of Mr. Lyman in which he said:

$1,000,000 Needed

"In my opinion, it is not necessary nor wise now to build a new maximum security unit of 1000 capacity, which would cost at a minimum $5,000,000, and probably, with necessary appurtenances, considerably more. One of the crying needs of the Commonwealth is an institution built for first offenders. This institution could be built for approximately $1,000,000; $250,000 to bring the maximum security unit at Concord up to date, and $250,000 for renovating the state hospital at Bridgewater.

Improvements

"If a new state prison of maximum security is built we still have no institution for first offenders. Material progress in reducing recidivism cannot be accomplished without a first offender institution. The cost—on the one hand, a minimum of $5,000,000, without a chance of segregation; and on the other hand, $1,500,000 with adequate segregation—a saving of $3,500,000."

Both Mr. Lyman and Mr. Parkhurst point out that Concord Reformatory was originally built as a state prison in the late 1870's. Mr. Lyman has called it "the most modern, up-to-date maximum security unit located within the confines of Massachusetts." With a few improvements, the Concord institution could be used to house the prisoners now confined at Charlestown.

Sell Site

Mr. Parkhurst favors destruction of the old buildings at Charlestown, which have been attacked frequently as crime breeders and unfit quarters for anyone. He would sell the land at Charlestown and use the money toward defraying the expense of building a new first offender institution.

Mr. Parkhurst concluded his communication to the Governor and the Legislature as follows:

"Of our total prison population, there are a certain number of men who seem to be beyond hope of redemption.

"There are certain other men who have made mistakes, realize that they have made them, are willing to take their punishment, and with proper encouragement and assistance will return to society and become an asset in the future, instead of a continuous liability to the State, as has happened so many times in the past.

Giving Them a Chance

"Just how many of these men belong in each of these two classes it is only possible to estimate, but from our experience so far at Norfolk, there are many who ought to be given a chance to become respectable citizens.

Seventy-Five Ousted In Banking Division

Boston News Today

General Ouster In Bank Division

Seventy-five employees in the division of liquidation of closed banks, including 14 lawyers drawing $2600 to $6000 a year, were dropped from the pay roll of the State Banking Department today as Gov. Charles F. Hurley's first move to save $100,000 in the operation of that department.

This fall of the ax was announced this afternoon by William P. Husband Jr., state supervisor of closed banks, who was placed in full charge of reorganization by the Governor.

Simultaneously, in the Department of Public Works, Commissioner William F. Callahan announced that approximately 100 temporary engineers and other employees will be dropped within the next few weeks. There is always a seasonal lay-off, but this impending reduction was taken at the State House as indication of further Hurley economies.

The bank list included Henry C. Rowland, supervisor of banks in liquidation, $6000; Arthur J. Noble, $4000; the following lawyers at $2600: Julian Rainey, Edward C. Madden, Charles H. McCue and William H. Melley; Charles F. Hilley, $2500—all employed at the State House office.

Sixty-one others, clerks and stenographers and real estate personnel, completed the Husband list.

Governor Hurley has made five appointments to the department and others are expected to follow soon.

Dr. Carl F. Maraldi of Tufts Medical School, one of his six civilian aides named Thursday by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, today resigned in protest over the ousting of Joseph Scolponeti, chief liquidating agent in the affairs of 18 closed banks in the State Banking Commissioner's office.

Mr. Scolponeti, one of the first to go in the Governor's "economy" reorganization of the liquidation division, was a Curley appointee.

In presenting his resignation to Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce over the week-end, Mr. Scolponeti declared: "The unjustifiable and deceitful criticism of your department will, I am certain, be removed with the march of time."

Curley Motor Plates in Contest

Learning today that former Gov. James M. Curley has already been supplied with duplicates of the S1 and S2 motorcar registration plates reserved for the Chief Executive of the State, Gov. Charles F. Hurley requested Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles to furnish him with a new set of plates of entirely different design.

"There is only one Governor," he remarked.

A G1 number, suggested by John V. Mahoney, the Governor's chief secretary, has been ordered, Mr. Goodwin revealed later, in response to Governor Hurley's request.

Declaring that the S1 and S2 plates were issued to former Governor Curley and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Curley Donnelly—to be good only until the end of his term, Mr. Goodwin said, "I don't know how I can get the plates back. I understand that retiring governors have kept the plates—as a souvenir, I guess."

These plates have been officially cancelled, he added, and Mr. Curley is now supplied with a 5 plate, while his daughter has his old number, 350.

Hurley Takes Seat on Bench

Former Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley took office today as judge of the Superior Court in a brief ceremony at the Suffolk Superior Courthouse. Judge Hurley's commission, one of Governor Curley's last-minute appointments, was read by John P. Connolly, clerk of the Superior Civil Court.

Judge Hurley assumed duties immediately. With him on the bench are Judges Marcus Morton, Franklin T. Hammond, and Harold P. Williams. A number of friends and employees of the former Lieutenant Governor attended the induction ceremony.

Milk Price Cut Blocked by Board

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board today blocked the effort of the New England Milk Producers Association to reduce by 1 cent a quart the price paid to farmers by the in-town dealers.

Following an emergency meeting with dealers in the Greater Boston market, the board announced that dealers would co-operate in refusing to comply with the ultimatum of the farm co-operative, thus averting what the board had envisaged as a possible price war.

Dozens of telegrams had been received by the board from farmers throughout New England protesting against the proposed cut in the face of mounting feed costs. The board was also informed that the N. E. M. P. A., which controlled 70 per cent of the Boston milk supply prior to its strike against the H. P. Hood Company and Sons, which started a month ago, now controls no more than 5 per cent of Boston's milk.

In effect, the control board's action was, as one official put it, "safeguarding the New England farmer against the rulings of his own co-operatives."

The co-operation of 95 per cent of the dealers supplying the Boston market today made it unnecessary for the board to go through with further price-fixing regulations to producers.

Ever since the N. E. M. P. A., large-scale farm co-operative, began its

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Roosevelt Comes To Boston Mar. 17

President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the Charitable Irish Society to attend its 200th anniversary celebration in Boston on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, P. A. O'Connell, president of the society, announced on Saturday.

Mr. O'Connell expects that more than 1000 members and guests will attend the banquet in the Copley Plaza to hear the President.

The banquet and the events which precede it during the day will be described in the concluding chapter of a complete history of the society which is to be published early in the spring.

This history begins on March 17, 1737, when a group of 26 "Gentlemen, Merchants and Others of the Irish Nation residing in Boston in New England"—then a town of about 15,000 inhabitants—met and resolved that "from an Affectionate and Compassionate concern for their countrymen in these Parts, who may be reduced by Sickness, Shipwrack, Old Age and other Infirmaties and Unforseen Accidents, . . . to form themselves into a Charitable Society, for the relief of such of their poor and indigent Countrymen."

Epressing appreciation of President Roosevelt's acceptance of the society's invitation to attend its 200th anniversary, he pointed out that this will not be the first time that a chief executive of the United States has attended one of its celebrations.

In 1912 President Taft attended the 175th anniversary celebration, he said, and in 1833 President Andrew Jackson spoke on a similar occasion.

Curley Portraits Vanish From Wall

Smiling and debonair, Gov. James M. Curley posed some months ago for a two-by-three foot portrait which attracted much comment.

Copies were sent by Mr. Curley to major state institutions throughout the Commonwealth. Instructions accompanied the pictures. They were to be securely screwed to the wall of the recipient institution in some conspicuous spot.

Today, a short week after ex-Governor Curley sailed on a round-the-world cruise, it was learned that the pictures have disappeared from the walls of Charlestown State Prison and Norfolk Prison Colony on which they had hitherto appeared. Whether other institutions have followed this lead has not been ascertained.

Maine Marks Increase In Private Jobs

Improvement Reflected in Easing of Demand for WPA Relief

Liquor Fee Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 11—A pick-up in private employment that spoke well for the start of the new year in Maine industries was revealed, last week, in a statement of Albert Abrahamson, state WPA administrator, who announced: "A review of 7103 persons on WPA projects has resulted in the dismissal of 725 on the grounds that need of relief employment no longer existed."

He explained the bulk of cancellations was possible because private industry had afforded employment to members of relief families to such an extent that the incomes of the groups were in excess of the WPA wage rate. Mr. Abrahamson attempts to keep a close check on private industry and its labor demands so that WPA relief work may be enlarged or diminished according to the demands of private industry.

Announced also was the dismissal of 400 non-relief workers from the WPA. A large part of these dismissals came automatically on completion of flood emergency projects, on which, because of technical aspects, 10 per cent non-relief labor was allowed. As fast as flood emergency projects are completed, workers who can find no employment elsewhere are absorbed in regular WPA projects.

Rule Against Liquor Fee

On a ruling of the Maine law court, the State Liquor Commission lost, last week, its fight to tax outside manufacturers of malt liquors a fee of $200 for the right to sell their products in the State, and to prohibit Maine dealers from doing business with firms which had not paid the license fee.

Brewers protested, on the ground such a tax was an illegal curb on interstate commerce and usurpation of the taxing prerogative of the State Legislature. They appealed the regulation to the court after bringing an injunction proceeding against the commission's enforcing it.

The court's ruling placed the power of taxation beyond the rights of the Liquor Commission, declared the Legislature never gave, or attempted to give, such power to the commission. The regulation constituted a "flagrant usurpation of a prerogative which belongs to the Legislature," the court ruled.

Seek Clerical Places

More than 2000 persons already have taken examinations for the 200 or 300 clerical positions the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission has to assign and more want to take them. More than 1200 took examinations at Portland, Saturday, while more than that number were turned away. Those who came too late or for whom there was no room will get a chance at the examination next Saturday, it was stated.

Conservation Gain Forecast

Formation of county agricultural conservation associations throughout Maine is predicted this year by A. C. Gardner, soil conservation specialist. "Reports from all counties," he says, "indicate a decided change in the attitude on the part of those farmers who have felt the objectives of the program were purely political." He believes more

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Radio Arbiter

By a Staff Photographer

George Henry Payne

Member of the Federal Communications Commission

G. O. P. Declines To Give Up Senate In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11—The system of joint committees in the Connecticut General Assembly appeared doomed this morning, as the Legislature met for the second day of its 1937 session.

Leaders of the Republican-controlled House of Representatives and the Democratic-controlled Senate, in two conferences since the opening of the session last week, have failed to reach any agreement on how the two parties should divide the seats on joint committees.

Both House and Senate were prepared this morning to go ahead with separate organization. Senate committees were to be chosen, with a majority of Democrats. House committees were to be set up with a majority of Republicans.

The question of organization is uppermost in the minds of legislators since the election was postponed last week, so that the inauguration of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross might go forward on schedule. It must be settled now before the Assembly can begin consideration of bills.

In the past, most committees have consisted of 16 members, three from the Senate and 13 from the House. When the Senate was Democratic, the Democrats had two of the Senate places, with the position of Senate chairman. The order was reversed when the Senate was Republican. Since the House has always been Republican, a majority of its 13 members on each committee were always of that party, and in joint committee action the Republicans always had the controlling votes.

This year, with the Senate Democratic by 26 to 9, Democrats insisted on control of the committees. House leaders were instructed by the vote of county caucuses to hold out for the old ratio of Republican dominance on the committees.

Federal Curb Threatened On 'Ads' Over Air

Commissioner Payne Sees 'Flagrant Violation of Public Confidence'

U. S. Stations

Five Short Wave Channels Reserved for Operation by Government

Assertion that stringent governmental action hangs imminently over obnoxious radio advertising, particularly that dealing with nostrums, was made in Boston today by George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Simultaneously Mr. Payne, here for an address before the Harvard Business School, disclosed the Federal Government is retaining control over five desirable shortwave broadcasting channels with the prospect of establishing government operated stations, capable of giving world-wide dissemination of this country's views on international questions. The shortwave stations would be similar in some respects, Mr. Payne said, to present government-owned stations in various European countries.

Calling certain types of advertising "flagrant violations of public confidence and support," Commissioner Payne declared that unless commercial radiocasters very soon showed definite improvement of programs and advertising methods wholesale reorientation of broadcasting, both as to station channel allocations and time on the air, would result. "Radio in this country is practically entirely in the hands of those interested solely in its commercial aspects," he said.

Desire to Reform Needed

"On the other hand, if there is evident on the part of broadcasters an intention to increase the educational and cultural qualities of the program, if there is observable a desire to reform advertising methods and inundations of jazz with which the public is afflicted, the present system will be maintained, I believe.

"When a little over a year ago I discussed at Syracuse University the proposed Government short wave broadcasting stations which had been planned for several years, and which had been enthusiastically supported, not only by high officials of the Government, including the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President himself, but also the communication leaders of the House and Senate, I mentioned at the same time that certain unscrupulous and misguided captains of industry were attempting to block the entire project, even though they recognized its great importance from a national standpoint, merely because at some later date it might be looked upon as the entering wedge for the government operation of all broadcasting. I tried to point out the absurdity of such a position, showing that a station of this sort, far from leading in that direction, would rather tend to allay the fears of those who have felt that broadcasting is in the hands of a selfish minority whose only object is to exploit the public with commercial nostrums for their own financial enrichment.

To Cement Friendship

"The plans for this Pan American station provided as a definite step in the cementing of the bonds of friendship and the cultural understanding between the nations on the Western Hemisphere, the setting up of governmental shortwave broadcasting stations in each of the participating countries. These stations were to be used in 'promoting better understanding among the republics of the American continent through the broadcasting' of whatever would tend to give these American countries a better understanding of one another.

"In accordance with the plan that the United States was to take the lead in the development of this project, an executive order of the President was issued, allocating radio frequencies for a proposed station in Washington, D. C. The Berne Bureau was notified that these frequencies had been set aside; an engineering survey was made. And that was as far as the matter had gone when, a year ago, I called attention to the fact that one of the reasons for the long delay was supposed to be the clever opposition of commercial interests who had apparently succeeded in opposing the building of this station on the ground that it might be the entering wedge of government control and operation of broadcasting.

Need of National Policy

"One of the first steps in the development of a national policy, particularly a policy dealing with our foreign friends, is the construction of a national broadcasting station owned and controlled solely by the United States. Every other nation in the world has such a station.

"Every other nation in the world is prepared to defend itself over the air from the attack of foreign or unfriendly agencies.

"Every other nation in the world is prepared to see that the world understands its point of view—and yet this nation, where the greatest development of radio has taken place, is absolutely without control over the commercial interests within its own borders and outside of its borders is at the mercy of every propagandizing nation.

"Fears Justified"

"I am sorry to say this morning that my fears were fully justified, and that not only have these same interests continued to block the development of this essentially American project, but actually within the last few months a vicious attempt

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Mansfield Seeks U. S. Cash For New Boston City Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—President Roosevelt told Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston to re-figure the labor costs in his appeal for $1,125,000 in PWA money for a new city hall, and resubmit the application showing a larger use of labor from the relief rolls.

Whether, the project having been converted more definitely into a relief job, it would then be approved by the Federal Government remained open to doubt. Mayor Mansfield was joined in his appeal to the President by Henry Foley, corporation counsel, and Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts.

The Mayor was not supposed—strictly speaking—to present his appeal to the President. He had been told in the antechamber that projects should be discussed elsewhere. But realizing that this rule is more honored in the breach than in observance around the White House these days, he plunged into eloquent pictures of Boston's need.

The city administration is asking for $2,500,000 for the new city hall, he told the President, $1,125,000 to come from the Federal Government and the remainder from the city. It would be an outright grant, he said. The project would employ 900 men for 12 to 14 months, he said, and 120 men would be busy in demolishing the present city hall for some six weeks. He did not state what proportion of these men could come from relief rolls.

The tall Mayor, who has to work there, was vivid in his descriptions of the antiquated City Hall.

"Why," he said, "when we have a City Council meeting we have to put the chairs around the wall. It's stronger there. The floors almost sag as you go along. And how it smells!"

Mayor Mansfield also discussed with President Roosevelt his announced visit to Boston on March 17 for dinner with an old charitable organization there. Since March 17 is also Evacuation Day, the Mayor wanted to arrange for presidential review of a parade celebrating the evacuation of British troops from Boston. The date almost exactly synchronizes with the arrival of a new British parliamentary delegation in Washington, to discuss European affairs and learn of American opinion thereto.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday, probably with rain Tuesday, lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; moderate variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing.

Forecast for Massachusetts: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday; probably rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday; probably occasional rain Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with rising temperature tonight and Tuesday; probably light snow Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong Tuesday and overcast tonight and Tuesday; probably occasional rain Tuesday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	33	Minneapolis	14	6
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	30	30	New York	36	36
Denver	20	14	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	2	0	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	62	60	St. Louis	32	32
Kansas City	12	8	San Francisco	42	38
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	34	36
Miami	74	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 11.
B—Minimum, Jan. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:34 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 10:46 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:31 p. m.

Boston WPA Workers Map Plan for Washington March

Believing their jobs and security are at stake, local WPA workers on the federal arts projects planned today to meet tomorrow night to make final preparations for participation in the march on Washington which WPA workers all over the country have scheduled to take place next Friday.

According to Albert Pezzati, president of the local branch of the American Writers Union, the meeting will be held at 16 La Grange street, where approximately 150 workers from the art, theater, music and writing projects will be selected to form a local delegation.

Time Off Sought

An effort will be made, Mr. Pezzati said, to have these workers excused from their daily duties or allowed to make up the time in order to take the trip, and a request to that effect has been made to Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA administrator. At all events, whether they get the time off or not, they say they will go to Washington.

If present plans materialize, the local representatives will leave Boston Thursday morning by bus.

Planning to arrive in Washington early Friday morning, the delegation will call on as many Representatives and Senators as possible in order to present their demands, Mr. Pezzati said. A visit also will be made to Mr. Hopkins, he said.

More Money to Some

The chief demand of the WPA workers, the union officials continued, will be for a sufficient appropriation to continue and expand the relief agency. Asked if President Roosevelt's request of Congress last Friday for a $790,000,000 relief appropriation would not be sufficient, he replied, "While such request exceeded what we thought would be asked for, we do not believe it to be enough. If present plans of Congress are carried out, many needy workers will have to be fired despite all the comforting statements being made.

"President Roosevelt's request, furthermore, makes no provision for the rising cost of living. We intend therefore to ask for $1,250,000,000 appropriations."

Other demands to be presented, Mr. Pezzati said, include requests that 300,000 employables on direct relief be given jobs; that a 20 per cent increase in wages be granted to combat rising living costs; that all persons in need be immediately reinstated in the federal arts projects and that these projects be continued at full strength.

These same demands were made to Lieut. Col. J. McDonough, state WPA administrator, at a union dem-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Ethan Allen Acts Praised in Senate At Bicentennial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The achievements of Ethan Allen, Revolutionary commander of the Green Mountain Boys, were lauded in the Senate today as a part of the bicentennial observance of his birth.

Senator Warren R. Austin, Vermont Republican, recounted the career of the hero of Ticonderoga, describing him as "the personification of the spirit of the mountains."

He served the cause of liberty, the Senator said, "at a time when his extraordinary physical and mental vigor, his versatility, his reckless daring and his spectacular leadership were precisely what was needed."

The Vermont congressional delegation today placed a pine wreath on Allen's statue in Statuary Hall.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and America Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson, and others. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," a Warner musical film. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Major Bowes's All Girl Revue.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny, Martha Raye, George Burns, Gracie Allen and Mary Boland. Penway: 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:45, 9:25. Also "Let's Make a Million," with Edward Everett Horton. Penway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:30. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"Winterset," featuring Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Shirley Ross, Martha Raye, Robert Cummings and Monroe Owsley. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Sinner Take All." Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

TREMONT—"Gorgeous Hussy," with Joan Crawford, Lionel Barrymore and Franchot Tone. 9:40, 10:45 a. m., 12:45, 2:45, 5, 7:05, 9:30. Also "Life of the Party." 10:21 a. m., 12:22, 3:22, 6:24, 8:46, 9:55.

UNIVERSITY—"Theodora Goes Wild," with Irene Dunne. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "I'd Give My Life," featuring Frances Drake. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Sonata recital by Einar Hansen, violinist, and Jeannette Giguere, pianist. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Willi Apel on "The Keyboard Music of Bach and His Predecessors." 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8.

Other Events

THE BARN (36 Joy Street)—"We, the People," a play by Elmer Rice. 8:15.

ZONTA CLUB—Bi-monthly meeting. Featuring "Peace Through Youth." Mrs. Robert B. Owen and Donald Watt, speakers. 6:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table Committee meeting. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

MODERN—"Sing Me a Love Song," with James Melton, Patricia Ellis, Hugh Herbert and Zasu Pitts. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"How to Be a Detective," "Colorful Cairo," "Violets in Spring," Emil Coleman and his orchestra, "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"Wanted: Jane Turner," featuring Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Manhattan Follies," with Hildegarde and Johnny Perkins, also James Melton, tenor.

EXETER—"The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Libeled Lady," with Jean Harlow, William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 6:05, 9.

MEMORIAL — "That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:35, 5, 7:25, 9:45.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday. 10, 11 and 12.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2, 5, 8:05. "March of Time." 3:15, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews on "The Confusion in European Diplomacy; What Next?" 40 Beacon Street. 12:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Regular meeting. Dr. L. Don Leet on "Earthquakes—Natural and Artificial." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Egyptian Crafts," by Miss Eaton. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Miss Mildred Seymour on "Circling America." Tour of Novia Scotia; visit to sardine factory. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

COPLEY-PLAZA BALLROOM — A junior program featured by the Music Lovers' Club. 10:45 a. m.

Republican 'Whips' Posted To Keep Party Votes in Line

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Broken party fences through which uncertain Republicans may stray into the Democratic fold on important party issues will be mended and strengthened, if Representative Horace T. Cahill, new Speaker of the House, succeeds with his new "whip" system.

Mindful of the ease with which the former Governor Curley changed a nominally Republican majority into a Curley majority on numerous occasions in the past two years, Speaker Cahill has appointed four so-called "division whips," in addition to the usual Republican "whip."

More Than One Needed

The usual practice is to appoint only one "whip," whose duty it is to round up Republicans on party measures and see that party members vote the right way. But in a House such as that in office for the last two years, the functions of a "whip" were too numerous for one man. Speaker Cahill knows, because he held that position.

Time after time he saw Republicans vote Democratic on party issues, who later gave the excuse that they did not realize the measures were party issues. Just as often, Republicans were absent on important roll calls. Their votes would have meant Republican victory instead of defeat. While many of the absentees had the excuse that they did not know a roll call was being taken, the suspicion was widespread that they "ducked," under orders from Governor Curley's lieutenants.

Examining Excuses

Each of these new division "whips" will be responsible for the votes in their division. Inasmuch as they will have fewer Representatives to control and instruct, former excuses will not be valid. Few, if any, Republicans will be ignorant of the taking of an important roll call, or of the fact that a bill has been established as a party measure.

The new division "whips" are Representative Philip Sherman of Somerville, Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence, Martin Swanson of Worcester and Gustave W. Everberg of Woburn. These men will assist Representative Christian A. Herter, the actual Republican "whip" in the House.

G. O. P. Power Increased

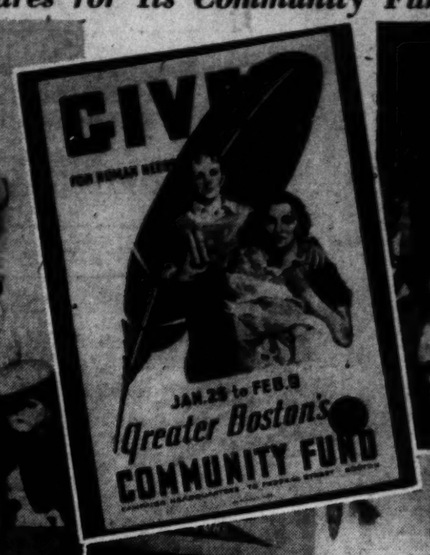
While the Republicans are not expecting Gov. Charles F. Hurley to follow the course laid down by his predecessor, they feel certain that definite party issues will develop for which they will need full strength to score a victory. Thus Speaker Cahill is doing necessary preliminary work.

The new Governor's task of pushing through a bill objectionable to the Republican party will be made doubly difficult through the increase in Republican power in both the House and Senate. Whereas in 1935-36 the Republicans had a nominal majority, standing 125 to 115 in the House and 21 to 19 in the Senate, this year the Republicans have a 136 to 104 advantage in the House and a 26 to 14 margin in the Senate.

Thus Governor Hurley must win over far more Republicans to his side than Mr. Curley, and win them in the face of the newly Republican established "whip" system.

Edgar M. Mills.

Boston Prepares for Its Community Fund Campaign



A. P. Murray; J. B. Sanroma

Upper—Goodwill House Association Children's Work (East Boston Settlement House)
Lower—Stuart C. Rand, Chairman of Industry and Finance Division (Left) and Robert Cutler, General Chairman of Campaign

Upper—Learning Weaving at the Dennison House.
Lower—Elizabeth Peabody House; Junior Science Club
Inset—The Community Fund Poster

Per Capita Cost Gains in Lowell; $43.90 for 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 11—The per capita cost of operation and maintenance of general departments of city government of Lowell was $43.90 in 1935 compared with $39.54 in the previous year, according to a report released today by William L. Austin, director of the bureau of the census, Department of Commerce in Washington.

Payments for operation and maintenance of general departments, including those for schools, totaled $4,400,035. In addition, payments for operation and maintenance of public service enterprises (waterworks, scales, cemeteries, and auditorium) amounted to $365,631; interest on debt, $245,803; and capital outlays, $372,639.

The gross debt outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was $7,350,727, or $73.34 per capita, comprising $4,275,570 funded or fixed debt and $3,075,157 revenue notes. Of the gross debt, $642,500 was incurred for public service enterprises. The net funded or fixed debt (total less sinking fund assets) was $4,275,570, or $42.66 per capita. In 1934 the per capita net debt was $42.63 and in 1926, $51.77.

The assessed valuation of property in Lowell subject to ad valorem taxes for city corporation was $114,213,550, or $1139 per capita. The levy for all purposes was $4,578,576, of which $4,259,341 was levied for the city corporation including schools; $163,800, for the State; and $155,435, for the county. The per capita tax levy for all purposes was $45.68 in 1935; $43.56 in 1934; and $46.49 in 1926.

The summary of financial statistics for the city of Lowell covers the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1935. The per capita figures for 1935 and 1934 are based on a population of 100,234, as on April 1, 1930. Those for 1926 are based on the estimated population of 104,800 as at the middle of the fiscal year.

Congress Uncertain On Quoddy Plans; Potato Issue Ended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The opening of Congress found many of the Maine issues which had the attention of that State's congressmen during the past two years cleared up or lacking prospects of further action this session. The possibility of renewing work on Quoddy remained uncertain.

The prosperity of Maine's potato growers as compared to the situation two years ago, and the change in the agricultural program have removed the potato problem from the field of congressional action at this session.

Representative Brewster said the Department of Agriculture failed to approve a program submitted by the Maine growers, but it was believed a plan could be worked out without congressional action.

Representative Oliver said he would continue efforts to obtain a modification of the existing law limiting to 10 months the time foreign grain may be stored in American seaboard elevators duty free.

If the time can be extended to three years, Mr. Oliver said, he hoped Portland might again become a shipping point for the export of Canadian wheat.'

Minimum Wage Report Approved

The State Minimum Wage Commission today approved recommendations of the wage boards established to determine rates of wages for women and minors employed in the brush and women's clothing industries. Hearings on the rates will be held Jan. 13.

In the brush industry, the approved wage is to be not less than 24 cents an hour for a period of employment of one to six months, and after six months not less than 32 cents an hour.

In the women's clothing industry, apprentices are down for 25 cents an hour, and an experienced employee, with a record of 36 weeks' employment in two years, not less than 35 cents an hour.

Behind the Microphone

Phillips Lord, conductor of "We the People," now has his own cameraman in the studio so that the average citizens appearing with him on the program can take photographs back home to the folks as reminders of "that time when I went on the radio."

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles Butterworth, who fumbles around in the studio and croaks when singing as part of his air character, is actually a capable dancer, can play the piano well and sing infinitely better than listeners have heard him do.

♪ ♪ ♪

The American Indian, another in the "forgotten man" category, is to be properly publicized by the United States Indian Service. Beginning shortly, nearly 170 independent stations all over the country will carry a series of programs dealing with the historical background, development and present-day activities of the American Indian. WNAC, WAAB and WMEX, Boston, have indicated that they will radiocast the programs.

♪ ♪ ♪

From present indications radio listeners will have a much more complete picture of the inaugural ceremonies of President Roosevelt on Jan. 20 than many who will attend in person. Dozens of locations have been chosen by the three major radio networks as vantage points and provisions are being made to observe the scenes from the air and from the highway in the Presidential cavalcade itself.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of radio's leading agricultural programs, the National Farm and Home Hour, heard weekdays over WBZ at 12:30 p. m., is to have a regular series by one of agriculture's leading voices, Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture. Beginning Tuesday, Jan. 12, and each Tuesday thereafter, with the exception of Jan. 19, Mr. Wallace will be heard on the radio farm program.

♪ ♪ ♪

Radio is helping to reinstate vaudeville, we learn, as news comes that the first film theater stage variety unit, developed from the "Professional Parade," NBC-Federal Theater Project, has been booked in a Philadelphia theater.

"Professional Parade," which is heard Wednesdays at 9 p. m., over the NBC-Blue network, with Fred Niblo, "silent" director, as master of ceremonies, was designed with this purpose in view. Listeners may recall that it urges them to ask local theater managers to set up stage shows in conjunction with their picture showings.

Negotiations are also going forward for the booking of a unit on Broadway. This is borrowing the Major Bowes technique of getting up amateur units, using professional talent, however, in lieu of neophytes.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is to present its third annual radio lecture series over Station WAAB, Boston, beginning Thursday, Jan. 14, at 7:30 p. m. Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Indian curator, will inaugurate the series with a discussion of "What Use Is Art Anyway?"

A. D. H.

Wellesley Plans Sports Carnival

Maribel Vinson, Olympic figure skating star, snow sculpture, skating races, and possibly the Harvard Jayvee hockey team, will feature the entertainment prepared for guests of Wellesley College students at their first Winter Sports Carnival, Jan. 22 and 23.

Wellesley's art department, with aid from Dartmouth College, will judge the snow sculpture. One afternoon will be occupied with ski races, culminating in a "melodrama on skis" which will close the sports program.

Community Fund Drive Sets $4,100,000 as Its Goal for 1937

The jaunty red feather of the 1937 Community Fund Campaign is ready to find its place in the cap of Greater Boston. It symbolizes the new concept of philanthropic giving, which recognizes such giving as a happy opportunity to strengthen the weak links in the chain of community living.

The keynote of the campaign, which opens on Jan. 25 and closes on Feb. 9, is that its 104 participating agencies are working for the direct benefit of the 1,900,000 citizens of the whole groups of cities and towns, by bringing encouragement to the 300,000 with whom they come in immediate contact.

While Misery Exists

No group can be thoroughly secure and happy as long as human misery exists in any of its darker corners, it was pointed out repeatedly at the Washington Conference on Mobilization for Human Needs, held last September. At that conference it was proved through reports of actual experience, that community giving of this sort is—among other things—a sound financial investment, since it results directly in lessening the nation's crime bill, in turning paupers into productive citizens, and in preventing the causes of much ill health.

Last year it was a distinct "feather in the cap" of Greater Boston that the campaign went well "over the top"—but that "top" was barely enough to keep the many agencies functioning on a minimum budget, with some of their usefulness curtailed.

Goal $4,100,000

This year, with returning prosperity, full use of all these beneficial facilities is planned and the goal has been raised to $4,100,000.

Officials of the campaign point out that none of the services financed by the campaign have been replaced by federal and state social security measures which are designed primarily to provide unemployment compensation and old-age benefits.

They quote the recent statement of Katherine Lenroot, chief of the United States Children's Bureau: "The Security Act will not relieve the state or community of one jot of the social responsibility it now carries. . . . Nor will it reduce the need for Community Funds. . . . The operation of the act will reveal areas and fields of need of which we are not fully aware, and should stimulate rather than retard public appreciation of privately supported social work."

Important Results

Leaders of the Greater Boston Community Fund point to four important results of the work of the agencies it supports:

Children saved from degrading and unwholesome influences are more likely to grow up into self-respecting, law-abiding members of the community.

Needy men, women and children are restored to health—safeguarding the health of everyone.

Families are helped back to self-support and self-respect and so are no longer a burden to the taxpayer for relief.

Youth is trained for better parenthood and finer citizenship, resulting in production of good neighbors who become sound guarantees for a fairer future for the community.

Many Agencies

The Community Federation of Boston includes 18 settlement and neighborhood houses; 12 children's agencies; 12 youth agencies; 15 family agencies; 14 hospitals; 13 other health agencies; 10 institutions for the handicapped; and 10 general service agencies.

Through these agencies thousands of boys developed wholesome interests in constructive hobbies, in games, camping and many of the activities otherwise available only to their more wealthy neighbors. They had no time for companionships and pursuits which might later lead in the direction of crime.

Happier Goals

Orphan children and foster-parents were brought together with mutually happy results. New hope and opportunity were brought to involuntarily idle and discouraged citizens, through training and placement. Children of poorer families lost their dread of school when good clothes replaced the rags which had made them conscious of a feeling of inferiority. Poor health, poverty and many other causes of family disruption were removed and replaced by mutual sympathy and encouragement in working toward happy goals now placed within reach.

All these different phases of community help are to be enlarged and widened in their scope this year in the 42 cities and towns of Greater Boston, as dollars, singly and in thousands, find their way into the community chest during the campaign—and the little red feathers signifying "good neighborliness" find their way into the buttonholes and hatbands of "cheerful givers."

Better Financial Conditions Shown By N. H. Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 11—Financial conditions for graduates from the University of New Hampshire are improving, according to figures released by Raymond C. Magrath, treasurer and business secretary of the university.

Mr. Magrath's figures show that repayments on cash and deferred tuition loans made from the university's loan fund were 28.9 per cent greater during the first quarter of the current fiscal year than the same period of the previous fiscal year.

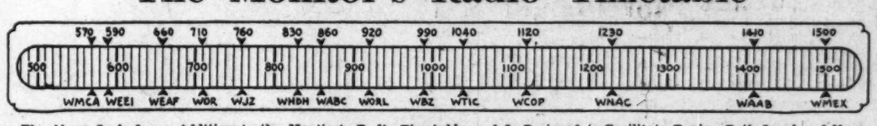
Even though graduates are showing an improved ability to repay sums borrowed for their education, the demand for student assistance is showing a large increase for the current fiscal year over the previous year. Up to the middle of December of the current school year $51,465.78 in loans had been granted as compared with only $48,016.85 for the entire school year a year ago.

According to the treasurer's figures, 57 per cent of the class of 1936, or 168 individuals, were granted loans at one time or another during their college course. This is the highest percentage since 1923. Figures for the 1936 class show that the average borrower used $242 in university loans, $29 less than the average loans to members of the preceding class.

2400-Mile Coastline

Maine has a direct coastline of 250 miles that is so notched by bays and inlets that it has a tidal line of more 2400 miles, equal in length to one half of the entire Atlantic coast line in the United States.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	National Council of Jewish Women: speakers	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	"The Singing Lady"; songs	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	"The Old Homestead"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Checker Board"		"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; orchestra; soloists	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"; sketch		Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"; sketch	Comedy and orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Joe Haymes's Orchestra
7:30 Ray Heatherton, songs	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	"Listen to This"; soloists; drama; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, commentator	Network vocal recital		"Shadows of the Past"; talk
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orchestra	Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
8:15		Richard Crooks, tenor; soloist; chorus; orchestra	George Hamilton's Orchestra
8:30 Pick and Pat; Landt Trio & White; Kreuger's Orch.	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung"; soloists; orchestra		Ruth Bundy's Orchestra
8:45			Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Radio Theater; Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray in "The Gilded Lily";	"Bishop and the Gargoyle," dramatic sketch	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 comment; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orchestra; Stuart Allen, tenor	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:30			"Rendezvous"; symphonic and choral music; soloists
9:45			
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	"Good Times Society"; all-Negro variety program	Lullaby Lady; male quartet; vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	National Forum: address, Senator Harry Byrd, Virginia	Ray Block's Orchestra; soloists; male chorus	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:30 "What Do You Think?"; controversial forum talks			"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:45			Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports	Yankee News Service	"Musical Revue"; soloists; popular orchestra
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra	George Harris's Orchestra	
11:30 Red Nichols's Orchestra	Bob McGrew's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra
11:45 Red Nichols's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; network feature program.
11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.
11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Personal Column of the Air."
11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: talk, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
1:45 WNAC, Josef Zimbler String Quartet.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: music.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: recital by artist-students of Cleveland College.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; serial drama.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Lenore Ulric and Olga Baclanova; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; speakers.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne"; commentator; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra, Gregory Ratoff, guest.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang: variety; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Francia White, soprano; Trudy Woods, soprano; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College"; Frank Fay; piano duo; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; George Stoll's Orchestra.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Chicago hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.
10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
10:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Wellesley Art Professor Commutes To Paris to Be Made Doctor of Letters

Returning from a quick round trip between Wellesley College and Paris, Miss Sirarpie Der Nersessian, professor of art at the college, has brought back France's highest scholastic degree—Docteur des Lettres—which she won with highest honors.

The degree was awarded—"Summa Cum Laude"—after Miss Der Nersession's oral defense of her two published volumes on illuminated Byzantine and Armenian manuscripts, which was given before a jury of scholars at the Sorbonne.

Miss Der Nersessian is expected to succeed Miss Myrtilla Avery, head of the department of art, upon the latter's retirement in June.

She came directly to Wellesley College in 1930 from Europe and the Near East where she had gained a reputation for high scholarship and for mastery of seven languages.

Born in Constantinople in 1897, she lived there with her uncle, a patriarch of the Armenian church, until the outbreak of the World War, when she moved first to Sophia and then to Geneva.

After three years of study at the University of Geneva, Miss Der Nersessian received a commission from the Roumanian Government to study the frescoes and manuscripts in Roumanian monasteries. She spent three years on the Venetian Isles in connection with this research.

Miss Der Nersessian has received three previous degrees from the University of Paris and taught at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes at the Sorbonne on Byzantine art.

At Wellesley, Miss Der Nersessian is teaching two introductory courses and classes in ancient, Byzantine and Moslem art. Every week end she travels to New York City to lecture at the J. P. Morgan Library, where she is giving the first course in Armenian art ever offered in America.

Maine Produces Most Pulp

Maine is the leading pulp and paper manufacturing state in the Union. Thirty establishments sold $50,278,482 worth of these products last year.

Committee to Study Lake Level Changes In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11 (AP)—New Hampshire's State Planning and Development Commission announced today it had reconstituted its water policy advisory committee into a group to study "problems presented by variable lake and pond levels."

Frank W. Sulloway, Concord attorney, will remain chairman. Other members will be: H. Stewart Bosson, Meredith; R. W. Burnes, Arlington, Mass., shore lot owner in Ossipee; John Jacobson Jr., Manchester; Nelson L. Smith, Concord, chairman of the State Public Service Commission; Mayland Morse, Concord; F. Lindsey Weld, Suncook; Avery Schiller, Manchester, vice-president of the New Hampshire Public Service Company, and Arthur E. Lacroix, Boston, assistant vice-president of the New England Power Company.

The commission said the water-level problem "has arisen from the parallel development of both water-power and recreational assets incidental to New Hampshire's water resources.

Women Voters To Hear Talks On Foreign Affairs

Political, social and economic interrelations will again be discussed in a three-day school of foreign affairs, to be conducted Jan. 19, 20 and 21 by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

Ever since 1922 such annual three-day schools have been held, and women from all parts of New England, as well as a number from greater distances, have expressed gratitude for the opportunity thus afforded of listening to professional experts from various nations and recognized institutions of higher education, discuss current events in the light of their implications at home and abroad.

The program is strong with the names of well-known authorities, and subjects of importance internationally. Opening on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 p. m., the discussion on political consequences of economic policies will be conducted by Dr. John H. Williams, Nathaniel Ropes professor of political economy at Harvard University, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, will talk the same afternoon on the international consequences of reciprocal trade treaties, and the Tuesday evening round-table discussion of fascism, communism, nationalism and democracy will be shared by Felix Forte, special justice of the Somerville District Court; George Blake, New England secretary of the Communist party, and Sarah Wambaugh, technical adviser and reputy member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission, all under the chairmanship of William Yandell Elliott, professor of government at Harvard.

European troubles and strife in the Mediterranean will be the main topics for Wednesday meetings, beginning at 10:30 a. m. and closing with an evening session at 8 p. m. Speakers will include Dr. Donald C. McKay, instructor in history at Harvard; Dr. Frank Edward Manuel, former lecturer on history at Harvard; Josef Hanc, Czechoslovakian Consul in New York; Robert Valeur of the department of government at Columbia University, and Sir Arthur Willert, for 15 years director of the publicity department of the British Foreign Office.

Thursday's meetings, at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 in the afternoon, will be devoted to discussion of the Americas, Russia and the Far East. Clarence H. Haring, who is Robert Woods Bliss professor of Latin-American history and economics at Harvard, will speak on the results of the Buenos Aires Conference. Harriet Moore, editor of the Monthly Research Bulletin of the American Russian Institute, will deliver an address on Russia under the new constitution. The final speaker will be Anna Louise Strong of the U. S. S. R., writer and editor, whose topic will be "The Far East—Is War Inevitable?"

Roxbury Clerks' Union Proposed

The American Federation of Labor is seeking to organize all retail clerks and store employees in Roxbury and Dorchester.

Holding out the inducement of shorter working hours and increased wages, the Federation, through the Retail Store Employees, Union, has scheduled a mass meeting, to discuss means of improving working conditions, for Wednesday evening in Wellington Manor, Dorchester.

Labor leaders who will address the mass meeting include Joseph Salerno, chairman for the Committee for Industrial Organization in Massachusetts; John Van Vaerenewyck, past president of the State Federation of Labor; Mrs. Rose Norwood, vice-president of the Women's Trade Union League; and Weldon Cale, representative of the White Collar and Professional Project Workers' Union.

William Hutchinson, president of Retail Store Employees' Union, Local 796, whose organization is sponsoring the organization campaign locally, will be chairman for the meeting.

Dirigible

(Continued from Page 9)

A second set of wires is strung about the craft in a spiral weave, and a third set is placed about the craft parallel to the wheels.

Mr. Respess claims that the use of the wires enables exact calculation of the force in every member, and also gives the ship some flexibility, enabling it better to withstand sudden blasts or unexpected shocks. The failure of earlier dirigibles such as the Akron, he believes, is due to the fact that the craft were too rigid and would not take up the sudden strains encountered in bad weather. His rigid axle and wheel-like frames maintain the form of the dirigible, while the wire construction on the outside gives the necessary flexibility, he claims.

Saving in Cost Claimed

While the safety factor in most dirigibles is 2.5, Mr. Respess says his ship's safety factor can be as high as 10. In addition, a considerable saving is made in construction cost and in weight, which makes the ship faster and more economical to operate than a rigid ship with the same power plant.

The bills filed in Congress call for loans to the Respess Aeronautical Corporation of this city, of which Mr. Respess is the president. The loan of $6,000,000 for a ship for the navy would be considered paid if the ship is found satisfactory and accepted by the navy department. If not accepted, the ship would be put into commercial work and the loan is to be paid off in 10 years.

The second bill, calling for a loan of $12,000,000, provides for construction of a ship of 7,000,000 cubic feet of gas capacity to be operated by the construction company in commercial fields. The loan would bear 3.5 per cent interest.

R. I. Police Radio Survey Seeks Greater Efficiency

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11—A state-wide study of police radiocasting systems, with a view of increasing efficiency and lessening interference, was begun here today.

It is hoped that the survey may be completed before the end of the present session of the General Assembly so that funds may be provided for the establishment of a state-controlled police radio broadcasting system, which will work under the direction of the attorney general's department and in conjunction with the present state teletype system.

Although the present system of police radio stations is said to be serving its purpose, police officials are of the opinion that greater service and more speed in sending messages would result from the establishment of two major broadcasting stations at the extremities of the State.

Individual Units

Before radio was introduced by any of the Rhode Island police departments, plans were discussed for the establishment of one station, either in Providence or North Providence, but this plan was abandoned when it was found that the majority of the departments had already made arrangements for their individual units.

At the present time Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, East Providence, Cranston and Westerly have stations. Information sent out by one station is picked up by the others and thus is spread throughout the State.

The present system is said to be tolerated by the Federal Communications Commission, but not endorsed, because, local radio men say, the commisison believes there are too many stations for the size of the State.

The plan which will be submitted to the attorney general's department by the radio experts of Providence would take all of the stations off the air and eliminate the state relay plan. It provides that the two stations would be connected with each other and that all messages would go to all cars at the same time.

Delay in Relaying

Although all police departments of the State have radio receiving sets in their cars, the present system necessitates delay due to the relays and differences in handling broadcasts, it is said.

Thus when Providence sends out a message, it is picked up by East Providence, and the latter sends it to Woonsocket. Cranston also picks up and sends out to the police of Warwick and West Warwick, which it serves. Pawtucket's operators also have an ear to the ether waves and send out the broadcasts to Central Falls, Cumberland and Lincoln.

The State police depends on Providence for its broadcasts to most sections and a part is served by Westerly.

The new plan also provides that a special state radio department be set up and that trained civilians be placed in charge of the broadcasting and other features of the system. The plan would eliminate most of the police department members who are now directing the stations, and make the department similar to that of the state teletype system, which employs civilians, except the chief, Frederick E. Coe, former chief of police of Woonsocket.

British Leader Of Peace Move Due in Boston

Opening the widespread activities planned for New England during 1937 by the Emergency Peace Campaign, Dr. Maude Royden, English peace leader and social worker, will speak at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple tomorrow evening on "America's Possible Leadership for Real World Peace." Other speakers will be Dr. Sherwood Eddy, world traveler, author and lecturer, and Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester, N. Y. Charles A. Burmingham, regional director of the Federal Housing Administration, will act as chairman.

Miss Royden was to have been the principal speaker at the first of the campaign's 1500 meetings scheduled for January and February in all parts of the country, which was held in Philadelphia last Thursday, but her boat was two days late in docking at New York. Tomorrow will mark her first appearance in Boston since 1928.

Dinner Scheduled

A dinner in honor of Dr. Royden at the Women's City Club will precede the Tremont Temple meeting. Mrs. John F. Moore, sister of George L. Paine, chairman of the Boston campaign, will be hostess.

During the afternoon, various groups will meet in conferences and informal discussion circles, to consider such topics as neutrality legislation, which are to be the subject of resolutions proposed at the evening mass meeting.

Rowland Leonard Miall of Cambridge University—one of three English students who arrived in America last week to join in the Emergency Peace Campaign meetings—will be the principal speaker at a young people's conference beginning at 5:30 p. m. in the First Methodist Episcopal church at 35 Temple street.

Prize Winner to Speak

At this conference, which will follow an informal supper, Owen W. Matthews, first-year student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who won the $5000 Eddie Cantor Peace Scholarship, will talk informally about his experiences at the International Scout Jamboree in England several years ago, which were his incentive in writing the prize-winning essay, "How America Can Stay Out of War."

What's Going On in the Arts

Small Choristers From Vienna

Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the Vienna Choir Boys once again pleased a large audience with one of their traditional programs. Music from ecclesiastical sources comprised the first group, which included "O Sacrum," by da Croce, "Ave Maria," by Nascus, "Sanctus and Benedictus," from an a cappella Mass by Burkhart, and the Brahms setting of Psalm XIII. The final group listed Max Reger's "In Heaven is our House" and "Evening Walk in Spring," Wolf's "Fairy Song" for soprano and chorus, a Folksong arranged by Victor Gomboz (present director of the choir) and a Strauss "Fledermaus" Suite. Between these groups, the boys presented "Reconciliation," with music by Mozart, in costume.

As usual, the program was opened with the unannounced singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" in English piquantly accented, and as usual one noted the inevitable changes in personnel which a year brings to a group of this type. A few of the youngsters who were "small" boys last year have grown to be "tall" boys, without, however, diminishing in personal attractiveness or in vocal powers. Accuracy of phrasing and neat diction were again in evidence. Despite the amount of work which obviously had been lavished upon the "Sanctus and Benedictus," it seemed one of the least interesting of the first group, musically. During this group also, there was a surprising drop from pitch, the more noticeable because of the previous apparent infallibility of this choir in that respect. Group two was, on the whole, the more successful and the two soprano voices brought forward were clear and of fine quality. As a matter of fact, the tone quality of the choir is undergoing some slight rehabilitation. The metallic brightness which several years ago characterized the work of the choir is now giving place to a mellower quality altogether commendable. Such changes, nturally, must come slowly, but the trend is in the right direction.

The performance of "Reconciliation" dragged for some unaccountable reason, but the audience evidently enjoyed the performance hugely. —— G. M. S.

Gene Raymond
In "That Girl From Paris," at the Keith Memorial

Goodman-Walker

Prints which lie somewhere between decorative and pictorial art are shown at the Goodman-Walker Galleries. They were made about 100 years ago by a French decorative painter, Redouté.

As such pictures are brought out into the market, they seem in each generation to be looked upon from a fresh viewpoint. While the Redouté flowers may have seemed a bit old-fashioned and child-like in the 1920's, today they seem to possess a quality of delicacy which recommends them. It is somewhat like the Currier and Ives prints, which had for a time been considered mediocre. Today, too much emphasis is probably laid upon their intrinsic qualities.

The Redouté flowers are delicately shaped and the colors are worked right on to the copper plate. It is clear, translucent color which holds well. The drawing is precise but flowing, a painstaking drawing which sometimes recalls Japanese floral portraiture. Decorative craftsmen will enjoy these flowers because they are fashioned like the patterns for flowers in textiles, on ornamental papers, wood carving and such.

Doll and Richards

A miscellaneous display of painters who enjoy the patronage of Doll and Richards is being shown currently. It consists of pictures which relate to land and sea, to moods of quiet and introspection. There is rarely an exhibition to ruffle the peaceful atmosphere of the gallery, for Doll and Richards show pictures which accord with ruling taste in Boston. If we had an academy in this city, if there were an official patronage, this is no doubt precisely what it would favor.

There are several marines, painted with photographic visualization. There are some pleasant landscapes, revealing the exhilarating springtime, the pageant-like autumn. —— D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

The big news of the theatrical day is that John Gielgud will appear as Hamlet for the week of Feb. 8, at the Shubert Theater. Washington and Philadelphia will be the only other "road" cities to see this production. Judith Anderson will appear as the Queen, Arthur Byron as Polonius and Lillian Gish as Ophelia.

Two important new plays are also scheduled for early Boston production. Maxwell Anderson's third new drama of the present season, "The Masque of Kings," will have its first performance at the Shubert Theater, Jan. 25, as the fifth item of the Guild subscription series. This piece is based on the Mayerling tragedy of the Austrian Archduke Rudolf and the Baroness Marie Vetsera.

Next Monday, at the Plymouth, Philip Merivale will appear for the first time in the play made by Philip Howard from James Hilton's novel, "And Now Goodbye."

On Feb. 1, the farce, "Swing Your Lady," will be offered at the Plymouth, after the close of its long New York run.

George M. Cohan remains for this week at the Plymouth in the new comedy, "Fulton of Oak Falls."

The Federal Theater has taken the Copley Theater for its future productions. Its next offering will be a farce entitled "Help Yourself," scheduled for late this month.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days 2:45. Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Old Master drawings; Chinese paintings eighth-ninth centuries; masterpieces of Graphic Art; English silver, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, X-ray shadowgrapha of paintings. Persian pottery and paintings.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.
Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.
Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of contemporary water colors. Through January.
The Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Exhibits of natural history ethnology, dolls, live museum.
Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century color prints. Opening Jan. 15.
Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Carlos Sanchez and Titiev. Also paintings by James Amory Sullivan.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of sketches by Jack Frost. Through Jan. 15.
Boston Art Club—Exhibition of sculpture. Through Jan. 16.
Children's Art Center—Paintings and drawings by Viennese children.
Goodspeeds—Exhibition of rare prints and paintings.
Twentieth Century Association—Water colors by Mrs. Anna Michaels. Through Jan. 22. Paintings by Marian Huse. Through Jan. 15.
Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.
Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of prints.
J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of color prints and etchings.
Copley Society—Paintings by Alice Frye Leach.
Newton Center Woman's Club—Exhibition of paintings of ships and the sea, also ship models. Through Jan. 15, 2-5 p. m.
Federal Art Gallery—Oil paintings by artists on the project. Through Jan. 16.
Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper. "Top of the World." Through January.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.
Doll & Richards—Paintings, water colors and prints.
Fine Arts Guild (Cambridge)—Exhibition of Mexican art. Through Jan. 30.
Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Philip S. Sears.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

'Vertical' Union Among Steel Wire Workers Planned

Fifteen thousand steel wire workers of Worcester county will be the first group to be approached—then the metal trades, rubber, electrical and radio workers of Connecticut—it was announced today, in the move by the New England branch of John L. Lewis's Committee on Industrial Organization to organize more than 1,000,000 non-union workers in mass-production industries in this section of the country.

At a meeting last night at 684 Washington street, more than 500 leaders of unions representing 300,000 workers in the shoe, textile, rubber, glass and other industries here, voted to introduce the Lewis "vertical" union plan, as opposed to craft unions of the A. F. of L., and elected officers for a New England council.

They chose Thomas F. Burns, former organizer for the A. F. of L. and international president of the United Rubber Workers of America (a C. I. O. unit), chairman, and Powers Hapgood, organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, secretary.

Shoe Unions to Vote

Before leaving for Detroit this morning, to take part in the automobile strike, Mr. Hapgood announced that a vote would be taken on Jan. 28 by members of three local shoe unions to decide on disbanding as independent units and then uniting as one body, to be known as the United Brotherhood of Shoe Workers.

The unions to vote are: The United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union (11,000 members), the Shoe Workers' Protective Union (5000 members) and the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen of Boston (15,000). A fourth union, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, will not take part in this vote, Mr. Hapgood said.

Chairman Burns pointed to the succession of labor disputes in Lynn as reason for the central organization. Such organization, he said, would iron out inter-union difficulties and place the central union in a stronger position. He implied that eventually all craft distinctions in this field would be abolished. He declared his organization proposed to work in harmony with the A. F. of L., organizing principally in independent unions or in unorganized groups. For this purpose speakers will be sent out from Boston headquarters.

Council Members

The council is composed of one representative from each of the 15 nationally affiliated A. F. of L. unions, and a representative from the ranks of the shoe workers. Whether there will be later interference in organization plans running counter to the A. F. of L. by setting up vertical union groups was left in mid-air by speakers who voiced opposite conclusions on the matter.

Mr. Burns, in announcing immediate objectives of the council, said workers in the rubber, shoe, textile, radio, electric and brass industries would be organized into mass production unions despite the fact that craft unions already exist in these indusries.

On a committee named by the president to draw up resolutions necessary to form the New England council were John Sylvia, chairman, Textile Workers of Rhode Island; M. F. Widman Jr., United Mine Workers; Frank Lerman, Amalgamated Garment Workers of America; Walter V. Risley, Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craft Workers; John Diehl, shipyard workers; and Matthew Campbell, electrical workers.

Milk

(Continued from Page 9)

strike against the H. P. Hood & Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies early in December, its 17,000 farm co-operative members have lost many of their sales in the Boston market. The price cut to dealers is an effort by the N. E. M. P. A. to regain its lost markets.

The price cut was made possible by the Control Board's failure to set a minimum price to milk consumers two weeks ago, when the board established a maximum price of 11 cents over the counter and 12 cents delivered to the doorstep. According to N. E. M. P. A. officials at that time, "the board was putting the cart before the horse." The action prevented excessive prices to consumers, but it did not safeguard against price wars, which have affected the industry negatively for years.

Meanwhile, Harry E. Piper of the N.E.M.P.A. declared that the chief concern of New England farmers was that Hood and Whiting would import more and more milk from outside of New England which might have a serious effect upon local production.

Both companies claimed to be getting all the milk they needed from within New England. But the N. E. M. P. A. refused to accept that statement, declaring that outside milk was being increased in Boston markets at the rate of 50,000 quarts every day.

Gladiolus Show Chiefly for Laymen Planned for 1937 by N. E. Society

An exhibition of gladioli for the edification of the layman rather than the specialist is included in plans for the current year formed by the New England Gladiolus Society meeting Saturday in Horticultural Hall. Not enough emphasis has been placed on the value of the gladiolus as a flower that every one can raise, in the opinion of the society.

International growth of the organization, and pioneering research in gladioli culture and propagation, were shown in the reports of the secretary, Alvin Parker, and the research committee.

To the large number of visitors present from all sections of New England, James Geehan, vice-president, suggested that the society make a definite attempt to sponsor an exhibit this year that will display gladioli in a manner to show their utility to the average homeowner. Educational exhibits more helpful to the novice, and less meticulousness about fine points which interest only specialists, were also favored by Mr. Geehan.

Payne

(Continued, From Page 9)

has been made to take over from the Government these precious five frequencies which were allocated for this service by executive order of the President, to take them over for commercial operation on the specious plea that since little progress had been made in the development of this project by the Government itself, it is now necessary for private interests to operate stations on the frequencies, in order to protect the use of these frequencies for the United States as a whole.

"It is hardly necessary for me to point out to you that the very people who are urging this are the ones who have been opposing the project all along, and who, until the present, have effectively succeeded in sabotaging it.

"I have complete documentary evidence to support all this, including the names of the persons and the organizations involved. I hope that it will not be necessary to wash all this dirty linen in public, and I am refraining from saying any more at this time, because I know that steps are being taken in the very highest administration circles to clear away all this barrage of interference and start immediately operation of the project. I mentioned it, however, to point out the dangers to our American system of government of the sort of insidious back-door lobbying of the type which led to such scandals as Teapot Dome."

Talk of "Fifth Estate"

There has been some talk recently about establishing a "fifth estate," the commissioner said. "I see this merely as an arrogant assumption of political power in lieu of making necessary reforms. It would be trivial if it were not for the fact that simultaneously with this suggestion there is evidence of an obvious, pragmatic endeavor to make the Federal Communications Commission a subservient instrument to commercial radio."

Mr. Payne asserted that radio could not be classified as a fifth estate, as the newspaper profession is called the fourth estate because journalism, unlike radio, uses nothing that belongs to the people, and that if a person has grievances which he thinks should be communicated to the public he is at liberty, if he has resources, to publish a paper anywhere in the country.

A similar course, Commissioner Payne said, is absolutely impossible in radio broadcasting, because there are only some .90 channels over which broadcasting may be done without confusion.

But with regard to government ownership of broadcasting in the United States, "America is not inclined to accept the British system of government control with no advertising and a tax on radio sets, because of possible political propaganda and program dullness," he declared.

"Gaul and More Gaul"

"The Federal Communications Commission lived a life of ease with the telegraph and telephone communications compared with the radio industry, which, like Caesar's Gaul, is divided into three parts—Gaul, more Gaul and unprecedented Gaul. The trouble is due," the Commissioner declared, "to the private fortunes behind radio broadcasting.

"To illustrate, Columbia network earned in 1935 $2,835,000 on a total investment of $2,500,000—not a bad business to be in.

"The Constitution says the air is free, yet we are selling it every day. Just the other day a station applied for permission to sell, giving its total equipment value as $100,000. The sale price was $800,000. The $700,000 discrepancy somewhere was admitted and charged to good will. We question licensees with regard to their ability to furnish proper equipment and as to their financial responsibility, with never a word as to what they're going to put on the air, and right here is the kernel of the whole difficulty."

New Haven Road Held as on Way To Old Strength

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—E. G. Buckland, chairman of the board of directors, said today the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad needs only a "reasonable prosperity to show its old-time strength."

Mr. Buckland blamed government control, beginning in 1917, for the railroad's present insolvency, in an address before the Hartford Rotary Club.

"It would have emerged solvent and triumphant," the speaker said in referring to the road, "if Government had, in the exercise of its great power of government operation, kept the faith and fulfilled the promise to manage the property as economically and efficiently as it was managed when taken over."

Strong Enough

"The New Haven was strong enough to have weathered the storm and saved its stockholders and bondholders if it had been allowed to work out its salvation without Government supervision of forced sales and separation."

Mr. Buckland charged that all losses "from unwise investments would have been successfully borne if the director general had kept the promise made by the President of the United States when he took over the railroads at the end of 1917."

Referring to the future of rail transportation in this country, the speaker said, "We who have to do with that industry have no fear.

"Today the railroads, even though many may be in process of reorganization through bankruptcy, are conservatively capitalized and economically managed.

Property Value

"As proof I cite that the value of all railroad property as found by the Interstate Commerce Commission plus actual cash invested since the I. C. C. valuation is more than $24,000,000,000."

He pointed out that with return to conditions which existed in the first year of the depression the railroads will realize at least $722,000,000 "on non-competitive traffic."

"It is ultra-conservative to consider that with the return of business the railroads will benefit to the extent of $1,000,000,000 increase in gross freight revenue if business is restored only to the status of 1930," Mr. Buckland said.

Call Sent for Action On Treasurer's Bond

As no money can be paid out in the State Treasurer's department, a special meeting of the Governor's Council was on the calendar today for approval of the bond for a new State Treasurer, whom the Legislature will choose, to serve until William E. Hurley takes office on Jan. 20.

Deputy Treasurer Karl H. Oliver was generally considered likely to receive the position.

Until the Legislature names a treasurer succeeding Charles F. Hurley, who vacated the position when he became Governor last week, no disbursements can be made.

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

than 12,000 Maine farmers will cooperate with the program in 1937.

A series of meetings this month and next in the various counties will be held for the purpose of explaining the purpose and workings of the program.

While reports from other states indicate labor unrest, Maine starts the new year with only one labor dispute on record. This is at Brunswick where up to Saturday no agreement appeared to have been reached between striking Cabot mill weavers and the mill management. The argument concerns the number of rayon looms workers will operate. The strikers rejected a proposal of the management that pending complete settlement they operate 30 looms. The difficulties arose when they were asked to operate 40 against the 20 which they had been running. The mill employs about 700.

WPA

(Continued from Page 9)

onstration last Saturday at the Park Square building. Pickets bearing placards marched up and down in front of the building, while Joseph Dauber, organizer of the WPA lodge of the American Federation of Government Employees and other union heads, called upon the administrator today. Colonel McDonough promised to forward the demands to Washington.

Chief root of the present trouble lies in dismissal last month—as part of a nationwide quota cut—of approximately 1000 workers on Massachusetts federal projects. Many protests have been made to Colonel McDonough that many of the workers dropped were in need.

Visitors to the meeting tomorrow night will hear for the first time the WPA workers' new rallying song, intended as an answer to the issuance of pink dismissal slips. A verse of it follows:

We make but one demand
Banish misery through the land
Pink slips on parade.
To demand is not polite,
But in times like this it's right,
So raise your voice and shout—
"don't be afraid."
Saving on the needy isn't cricket.
There's only one thing left to do
and that's to picket,
If they try to plow us under
Hear the lightning and the thunder of the
Pink Slips on Parade.

Landis Name Up For Law School

Rumors current for the past six months that James M. Landis, chairman of the Federal Securities Exchange Commission, would become dean of Harvard Law School revived today prior to a meeting of the Harvard Corporation.

Mr. Landis, on leave of absence as professor of legislation at the law school sipce 1933, conferred with President Roosevelt a short time ago and announced that he was planning to relinquish the chairmanship of the commission. It was reported that he had not requested a continuation of his leave of absence at the law school.

Harvard officials had no comment to make on the matter today and Washington advices said that Mr. Landis' statement that he would continue on the commission until late in the summer indicated there would be no change before the next academic year. The decision to leave, it was said, expressed a personal preference, if conditions permit, to return to Harvard next fall.

Found 'Ad' Catches Up Before Lost 'Ad' Gets In

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 11 (AP)—Instead of two paid "lost and found" advertisements, the Keene Sentinel ran a story.

Mrs. Lewis H. Daggett telephoned in the first ad: "Lost—$20." A stranger walked into the newspaper office while the first ad was being set up and said he wanted to insert one announcing he found $20.

"That's swell," said the man behind the counter, "I'll call Mrs. Daggett right up.

The stranger declined his name and a $2 reward.

A reporter wrote something about Diogenes.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Jan. 13 Plymouth	Jan. 19	Jan. 12, 8:00 pm	Jan. 13, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 15 Southampton	Jan. 21	Jan. 15, 1:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm
Paris	Jan. 16 Plymouth	Jan. 23	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm	Jan. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†New Zealand only.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Generally Strong, Coppers, Utilities, Sugars Leading

Commodity and Money Markets

Copper and Sugar Shares Take Lead In Active Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Stocks, on the whole, exhibited forward leanings today, many getting ahead fractions to around 2 points.

Continuance of the General Motors strike put a dent or two in some automotive issues, but most reduced or canceled losses in the afternoon.

Coppers and specialties executed an early upswing, and were followed later by such aircrafts as Douglas, Boeing, United, North American Aviation and Aviation Corp. Sugars were also given a play. There were a number of soft spots in evidence near the final hour, however.

Coppers in Limelight

The trading volume expanded sufficiently at times to put the ticker tape behind. There were also slow intervals. Transfers approximated 2,700,000 shares.

On the upside were Anaconda, Kennecott, Howe Sound, Calumet & Hecla, Inspiration, Miami, Cerro de Pasco, Nash-Kelvinator, Delaware & Hudson, Texas Pacific Coal & Oil, Barnsdall, Lee Rubber, General Electric, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Brunswick-Balke, American Woolen preferred, Canada Dry, Omnibus Corp., Budd Mfg., South Porto Rico Sugar, Cuban-American Sugar, Americaon Telephone and North American.

At a standstill or lower were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Western Union, Wilson & Co., Armour, Consolidated Edison, American Can, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Yellow Truck, White Motors, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Loew's, Warner Bros., Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

While a sharp upturn in earnings for Lee Rubber brought a jump in this issue, most other stocks in this category did little either way.

Bonds Generally Easier

A few selected issues pushed into higher ground in the bond market today, but the list generally receded from Saturday's strength and there were a good many fractional losses.

Brokers said buyers were hesitant in making long-term commitments pending clarification of the Mediterranean crisis and in the face of predicted tighter money conditions.

U. S. Government loans were generally lower by from 1-32 to 3-32 of a point, but foreign issues showed some strength. South Americans were in fair demand and Argentine 6s of 1957, Brazil 6½s, Buenos Aires 4½-5½s and Colombia 6s were fractionally higher. Up also were some Belgian and Japanese bonds.

Among the domestic corporate issues Anaconda Copper 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Hiram Walker 4½s, and Loew's 3½s improved a shade. The decrease in rail freight loadings reported for last week had some effect on the carriers and losses of as much as ½ point were recorded.

Southern Railway 4s and Alleghany 5s were up a shade, but Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s were lower in light volume.

Dealers were watching with interest the flotation of a $50,000,000 city of New York issue, bids for which will be opened tomorrow. The city set a record low cost for its last piece of financing.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 11, 1937

Div. In $	Alles & Fisher	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Boston Elevated	43/4	43/4	43/4	5
2.00b	Bos Kier-Tray	66¾	66¾	66¾	66½
--	Bos & Me	30	30	30	30¾
--	Bos & Me pr pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
--	Bos & Me st pf	40¾	40	40	40¼
--	Bos & Me st A pf	7	7	7	7
--	Bos & Me st C pf	14	14	14	14
--	Bos & Me st D pf	15	15	15	15
.64	Bos Pers Prop	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
--	Copper Range	17½	17½	17½	17½
--	East Mass St Ry	17½	14¾	17½	14
--	East Mass SR pf A	2¾	2½	2½	3
--	East Mass SR pf B	6¾	6¾	6¾	--
--	Eastern SS	15	15	15	15
8.00	Edison Elec Ill	111	111	111	111
1.00b	Employer's Group	155	153½	155	154
2.50a	First Nat Stores	50¼	49¾	50	50
--	Georgian A pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
--	Gilchrist	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
--	Hath Bak A	6	6	6	6
--	Ide Royale	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
--	Isle Royale Cent pf	37½	37½	37½	38
1.25a	Mass Util Assoc	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
--	Mergenthaler	55½	55½	55½	55½
--	Narr Rec A	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	139	138½	139½	139¼
4.50c	New River pf	93	91	93	91
--	North Butte	11¾	83c	11¾	80c
3.50a	Old Colony	28½	27	27	28
1.15a	Old Dominion	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
--	Quincy Min unpaid	8	7½	8	7
--	Quincy Min paid	9½	8¼	8¼	8
.40	Shawmut Assoc	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
--	Sulliv Mach	26	26	26	26
4.00b	Torrington	97½	97½	97½	97½
1.50	Un Twist Drill	28	27½	27½	28
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
1.80	Unit Shoe M pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
--	Utah Apex	3	1¾	2	1¾
--	Utah M & T	2¼	1¾	2	2
--	Warren Bros	11¾	11¼	11¼	11

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. c—Paid in 1936 on account of accumulations.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.33¾	1.34¼	1.32⅞	1.33⅝	— ⅛
July	1.16¼	1.16⅝	1.15¼	1.16¼	— ⅛
September	1.13¼	1.13⅝	1.11⅝	1.12⅞	— ⅜
	Corn				
May	1.09⅝	1.10⅛	1.09⅛	1.10⅛	+ ⅛
July	1.05¾	1.06⅞	1.05¼	1.06⅜	+ ⅛
September	1.02	1.02¼	1.01	1.02¼	— ⅛
	Oats				
May	.83⅛	.83¼	.82¾	.83⅛	— ⅛
July	.46	.47	.46	.47	— ⅛
September	.44⅛	.44⅛	.44¼	.44⅜	— ⅛
	Rye				
May	1.13	1.13	1.11⅜	1.12⅛	—.01
July	1.05	1.05⅜	1.03⅜	1.04⅛	—.01⅛
September	.97	.97	.96⅛	.96⅜	--

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.29	1.27½	1.28⅝	— ⅛
July	1.23½	1.21¾	1.22¼	--
October	1.15	1.13⅝	1.13⅝	--

St. Joe Paper Mill Project

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Joe Paper Company has awarded a $6,800,000 contract for buildings and docks at Port St. Joe, Fla., as the initial step in a $20,000,000 pine-pulp mill project. St. Joe Paper Company is jointly owned by Mead Corporation of Chillicothe, Ohio, and the Alfred I du Pont estate of Florida.

Changes in Power Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric output of 19 major utility systems during the week ended Jan. 2 showed changes varying from a decrease of 11 per cent from an increase of 25.8 per cent compared with the similar week of 1935, Dow, Jones & Co. has announced.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 11	Last Jan. 9
74⅝	59	Acme Steel (4)	64	64	64	--
18⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.55b)	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17
37¼	32½	Addressograph (1)	36	35⅞	36	36
21¼	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
84½	58	Air Reduction (1½)	79¾	79	79	79¾
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
17½	12	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15¼	14⅝	15¼	15⅛
8¼	2½	Alleghany Corp (b)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
61½	13⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (b)	48¼	48	48	49¼
84½	27	Allegheny pf pf (b)	47	46½	46⅝	46¾
40⅝	26⅛	Allegheny Steel (1.65b)	39	38⅞	39	39
248	197	Allied Chem (6)	238	232	233	232½
34	23	Allied Mills (¾b)	32½	31½	32½	--
20⅛	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	16⅞	16⅝	16½	16¾
81	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1⅛f)	79	78	78⅞	79
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Chem (1¼)	32½	32¼	32½	32½
8¾	4	Amal Leather	22½	21¾	22	22
39½	21¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	57	57	57	57
128½	78	Amerada (3)	39	38⅞	38½	37
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	108¾	107½	107½	108
84¼	36	Am Bank Note (1f)	86¾	86	86	86½
73	66	Am Bank Note pf (3)	39½	39	39½	39¾
70¼	40	Am Brake S&F (2f)	69½	69¼	69¼	--
137½	110	Amer Can (4f)	71¾	70¾	71	71¾
90¼	30	Am Car & Fdry	119½	118½	119½	119¼
100	57¾	Am Car & F pf	62½	61	62½	61¾
31¾	31	Am Chain (2) cable	96	95½	95¼	96
113¼	87¾	Am Chicle (4f)	78	77¼	79	77¼
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	10	9¾	10	10
35⅛	20½	Am Com Alco (⅓b)	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28	27	27½	27
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	30¼	30	30¼	29¾
8¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
14⅝	9¾	Am European	9¾	8¾	9⅛	9¼
9¾	6¼	Am & For Pow	15¼	15	15	14⅝
60⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
32½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	61	60	60	60
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	28	27½	28	27
8⅝	4⅝	Am Hide & L	20¼	20	20	20
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	8	7	7¾	7
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	41½	39¼	41½	--
5⅝	2¼	Am Ice	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
24	10½	Am Ice pf (2)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16½	9¾	Am International (.40b)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	--
48⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	15¾	15	15	14⅞
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	46½	46½	46½	46⅞
29⅝	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	117	117	117	117
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.80)	25½	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝
54	37	Am Metal	12½	12¼	12⅝	12½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	57	53⅞	57	54
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf2(5)	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	15
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	71½	71	71⅜	71
27⅝	18⅜	Am Radiator (.60f)	84¾	84½	84½	84
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34¼
45⅛	25⅝	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28⅝	26	26	26
103	58⅜	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	44¾	44½	44⅜	--
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	98	96	98	96¼
108½	104	Am Sm & R 8% pf (8)	148	148	148	147
73½	39	Am Snuff (3f)	105¾	105¼	105¼	--
138½	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	86½	86½	86½	--
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	--
148½	107¾	Am Sugar F pf (7)	65⅜	64⅝	65⅝	--
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	113	112	112	113
83¾	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	28¾	25¼	25¼	25¾
145	120	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	86⅞	86	86	86¼
26⅜	20⅝	Am Tob Tobacco (1f)	143¼	142¾	143¼	143
190½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	186¼	184¾	185¼	185⅝
94	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	96	95½	95½	96
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	98¼	96	97½	97½
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	148¼	148¼	148¼	--
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	18	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	27¼	26½	27¼	26⅞
108½	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	12½	11⅜	12⅜	11
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	106	106	106	105¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	76¾	72¼	76	71¾
10	4⅛	Am WrP Pap pf (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	24	Am Zinc Lead&S	7¾	6¾	7¾	7
55⅝	26	Am Zinc pr pf	7½	7¼	7¾	7
89½	38	Anaconda Cop (1f)	48	47	48	46
21¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (2f)	57½	56	57½	55
111	97	Anchor Cap (.60)	94⅞	93¾	94⅞	93¾
43	9	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	20¼	19¾	20	19½
7	3	Andes Copper	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	--
50	37	A P Paper	37½	35½	37½	34⅞
73⅜	43¾	Archer Daniels (2f)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
62⅝	47¼	Armour (1)	45¼	45	45	45
27⅞	12⅝	Armstrong Cork (1½)	8¾	8	8⅛	8⅛
88½	50	Asso Dry Goods	62¾	62	62¾	62½
107	90¾	Atchison T&SF (2b)	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22½
49	21⅝	Atchison pf (5)	75¼	74½	74¾	74⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	103	103	103	103
31½	11	Atl Gulf&W I	48¼	47¾	48	47¼
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1f)	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¼
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞
54½	21⅝	Auburn Auto	18½	17⅝	18	17½
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	31¾	31	31	31⅝
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
9⅞	2¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	90	89¾	89¾	--
26½	15⅞	Baldwin AAsd (h)	97	8¾	8¼	8½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio (f	22?	22¼	22½	22
49½	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	36	35⅞	35⅞	35½
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	42	42	42	--
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	39¾	39	39	39½
28¼	14⅛	Barnsdall A (1)	27½	26⅞	26⅞	27
28⅜	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19	18¼	18¼	--
105	100	Beatrice Cream (1f)	26½	26¼	26¼	26½
112	85	Beatrice Cr pf 5ww	102	102	102	102
16¼	13½	Beech-Nut Pack (4f)	111	109	109	--
32⅝	21⅝	Belding Hem (1)	13½	13¼	13½	13½
30	20	Bendix Aviation (1⅛b)	27⅜	26⅞	27	27
72	48	Beneficial I Ln	23½	23⅜	23½	23⅜
77¾	45¾	Best & Co (2½f)	62	61⅝	62	--
20	16⅛	Beth Steel (1½b)	77½	76¼	76½	77¾
37	23¾	Beth Stl 8% pf (1)	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19¼
25⅛	18¼	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	67¼
24⅞	14½	Black & Decker (¾)	34	33¾	34	33¾
37¾	16⅞	Blaw Knox (.80)	26¼	25	26⅛	26
63⅛	41	Boeing Airplane	37¼	36	37¼	36
100½	80⅛	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44	43¼	43⅞	43½
39	30	Bon Ami (4)	90¼	90	90	--
32¾	25¾	Bon Ami B (.62½a)	45½	45	45½	44
30¼	24	Borden (1.60)	27	26⅝	27	27
11½	6	Borg Warner (4)	78⅜	78¼	78¾	78⅜
81	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	9	9	9	9¼
18¼	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (1.40f)	4½	4	4⅜	--
64⅞	43¼	Brigge Mfg (2f)	18½	17⅜	18¼	17
69	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	56	54⅞	54⅞	56
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	56	54⅞	54⅞	56
58¾	40½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	44	43¾	44	43½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8½	8	8⅜	8⅜
51½	32	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	7¾	7	7¼	7⅜
57	49½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	36½	36	36	--
22⅛	8¼	Brunswick Balke	50	50	50	50
21¾	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	24½	23½	23¾	22
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	21¾	20⅝	21	21¾
5⅛	3¼	Budd Wheel (.20b)	14⅝	13½	14⅛	13⅝
35½	23¾	Bullard (1¾b)	11	10⅝	10⅞	10¾
59¾	11½	Bulova Watch	39¾	39	39	39¼
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	54¾	54	54⅝	54
9	2½	Bush Term (f)	33⅞	33	33⅝	33⅝
32½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	--
31¾	14⅝	Bush T Bldg pf ct (h)	28½	28	28	--
16⅞	7⅝	Butler (.60b)	26¼	26	26½	--
33¼	29⅜	Butler pf (1½)	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Z (.05b)	30⅜	30½	30⅞	30
29⅛	16½	Byers	7	6¼	7	6
58½	54⅛	Byers pf	39¾	28⅝	29¼	29⅜
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	87½	85½	85½	--
			29	28	29	28

48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	45½	45¼	45½	45⅝
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
6	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	19⅞	17⅞	19¾	17⅝
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33¼	32⅝	33¼	33½
30¾	10¾	Canada Dry	31¾	29½	31¾	30¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15⅜	15½	15¼	15⅛
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	51	51	51	52
6	3	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
180	92½	Case Thresh (4)	151	150	150½	151
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	125	124¾	125	--
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	89	88⅝	88⅜	88
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	116	115	116	116
86	56	Celanese pf (7)	108	107½	108	--
19	7	Celotex Co	37	37	37	37
88	59	Celotex Co pf (1¼g)	81	81	81	81
37½	25¼	Central Aguirre (1½f)	38¾	37¾	38	37¾
9⅛	6¾	Central Foundry	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
57	35	Central RR of NJ	41½	40¼	40½	40
23½	23½	Cen Violeta Sugar	24¾	23	24½	--
4½	2	Century Ribbon	11	10⅝	10⅞	11
74	47¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	75¾	72½	73⅝	73⅞
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed	18	17	17¾	17⅝
12½	5⅞	Certain-Teed pf (.60)	71	70	70⅞	69½
38¾	19	Champion P & F (1)	40	39¼	40	38¼
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	86½	86¼	86⅞	87¼
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	68¼	67½	67¾	68⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	3	3	3	3
7¾	3¾	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	8½	8½	8½	8¾
3¾	2¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
12	6	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15¼	14¾	14¾	15⅛
33¾	25⅝	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	--
4	2¼	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31½	31	31¼	30¾
12⅝	6¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
4¼	2½	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	3¾	3¾	3⅞
34½	12½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	12¾	12	12	12½
3⅝	1⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	13¾	13¼	13½	13½
37⅞	27½	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	63½	63½	63½	63½
3	1¼	Chi R I & P (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	1¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	3¼	3	3	3
32¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30¼	17⅞	Chickasha Cot O	25	25	25	25½
14⅝	7	Childs Company	21¾	21½	21½	21¼
81	25	Chile Copper (1)	31¼	12⅞	13¼	13¼
128¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	51	51	51	48¼
49½	39	City Ice & Fuel (2)	118	118	119	119½
89¾	72¾	City Ice ¼ P pf (6¼)	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
13½	4¾	City Stores	86¾	86¼	86½	86
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	26¾	25¼	26⅜	35½
111¾	107¼	Cleve El pf (4½)	113	112	113	112½
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	36	36	36	36¼
14⅝	7	Cluett Peabody (3)	87	86⅛	87	87½
136	84	Coca Cola (6f)	124	124	124	124
21¾	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1¼f)	21¾	20⅝	21	21
68⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	58½	57½	58	58½
116½	110	Collins & A pf (7)	113¾	--23¾	112¾	112½
36⅛	19	Colo Fuel & Iron	47	47	47	46½
37⅜	19⅛	Colo & Southern	23¼	23	23	21
23¾	14	Colo & So 1 pf	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	19¾	19	19¼	19¼
45⅞	21	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	37¾	37¼	37½	37¾
136½	94	Columbia P pf (2¾)	45¾	44¾	45¾	44
84⅞	44	Columbia C vtc (4f)	121	121	121	121
142⅝	100¼	Comm Credit (4f)	68¾	68	68½	69
91⅜	55	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	113¾	113¾	113¾	--
24⅝	14½	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	75¼	7 8	75	75½
5½	2¼	Comm Solvents (.60f)	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18¼
82	50¼	Comwlth & So (3)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15½	7	Conde Nast Pub	74¾	74½	74½	74
44½	30½	Congoleum Nairn (.60f)	15¼	15¼	15⅜	--
25⅝	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	39	38½	38½	39
33½	15	Consol Ry Lt pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	--
99	73¼	Consol Cigar	21¾	20¾	21¼	21
2	1	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	18	17½	18	17¾
143	116	Consol Coal vtc	92	91	91½	--
91	54¾	Consol Coal pf vtc	97¾	94¾	94¾	97¼
32¼	21¾	Consol Film Ind	39¾	38½	38½	40
116	106	Consol Film 1 pf (3g)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
19	7	Celotex Co	108	107½	108	--
86	56	Consol Oil (.80)	37	37	37	37
37½	25¾	Consol Rys Cu pf	81	81	81	81
9⅞	6¾	Consol Rys Cu pf	38¾	37¾	38	37¾
57	35	Consol Textile (h)	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
23½	23½	Container n (1f)	41½	40¼	40½	40
4½	2	Cont Baking A	24¾	23	24½	--
42¾	27¾	Cont Baking A	11	10⅝	10⅞	11
87⅛	63¾	Cont Can (3f)	75¾	72½	73⅝	73⅞
24¾	21½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	58½	57½	57½	58¼
44⅝	28¼	Cont Insurance (.60f)	21	20¾	21	20⅞
4	2	Cont Motors	40½	40¼	40½	40¼
46⅝	28¾	Cont Oil (1½b)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	25	Cont Steel (1)	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
89½	85¼	Corn Exchange (3)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½
69½	63¼	Corn Products (3f)	63¾	63	63½	63½
7⅝	6	Cotoy	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼

37	33	Hack W pf A (1¾)	33¾	33¾	33¾	--
15½	6	Hall Printing	16	15	15⅞	14⅞
32	14	Hamilton Watch	29¾	29¾	29¾	34
115½	104	Hamilton W pf (6)	106	106	106	106½
105½	100	Hanna, M A pf (5)	103	103	103	103
55	30½	Harbison Walker (2f)	52¼	51¾	52¼	51⅞
18¼	12	Hat Corp of Am	17¾	17	17¾	17½
8	4⅜	Hayes Body	7	6½	6⅞	6⅝
133	99¾	Hazel Atlas (5f)	102	102	102	101½
21⅜	12⅜	Heckers Pr C vtc (.60)	14½	14	14	14¼
41	25½	Hercules Motors (1f)	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
150	86	Hercules Powder (5¼b)	160	160	160	160
80	58⅞	Hershey Choc (3f)	65	65	65	--
49¾	30½	Holland Furnace (1½b)	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
124	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	116¾	116¼	116¼	--
33¾	9	Hollander (1½f)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
42⅞	19¼	Holly Sugar (2f)	43	42¾	43	--
33	22½	Houdaille Mer B (1½f)	70⅝

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Up Despite Labor Trouble in Auto Industry

Commerce and Finance

Commodities Push Forward to New Recovery Highs

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP) — Commodities pushed forward on a broad front today, some reaching recovery highs.

Metals and foodstuffs were prominent on the advance.

Export copper was sold at 12.425 cents a pound, a new top since June, 1930, compared with 12.41 cents on Saturday. Meanwhile copper for future delivery rose .39 to .50 of a cent, the September contract touching 12.17 cents. The advance in this market took prices up to new highs since 1930. Copper shares were strong in New York and London. Trade circles said a boost in the domestic metal was not likely soon.

Imported bar silver was quoted at 45⅜ cents an ounce by Handy & Harman, dealers, an upturn of ⅛ of a cent.

A leading producer advanced the price of prime western zinc to 5.80 cents a pound, East St. Louis, an increase of .20 of a cent to the highest since Dec. 10, 1929. At the same time, it lifted the quotation for future delivery .10 of a cent over spot to 5.90 cents.*

The New York-Rio coffee futures contract "A" rose to a new high since May, 1936, when trading in this contract began. The March delivery sold at 7.28 cents.

Cocoa for future delivery gained .06 to .32 of a cent to reach a high since 1928. The September contract sold at 12.37 cents.

Raw silk futures turned ahead ½ to 2½ cents a pound, to a new top since November, 1935. The March and May deliveries sold at $2.06 a pound.

N. E. Power Sales To Consumers Up 14 P. C. 11 Months

Despite the substantial rate reductions of the last two years, and the effects of the March flood, earnings of the New England Power Association for 1936 are likely to exceed those for 1935 by an encouraging margin, according to statistics announced by Frank D. Comerford, chairman of the board of directors.

Increased industrial activity in the territory, together with energetic efforts at building domestic load through sales of appliances, were given as primary reasons for an increase of 14.17 per cent in kilowatt hour sales to ultimate consumers during the 11 months to Nov. 30, 1936, compared with the corresponding previous period.

For the 11 months as a whole, the system's steam plants supplied a somewhat larger proportion of total power than in the preceding year, but for the month of November, hydro output ran some 60 per cent ahead of 1935.

The storage of water available to the association's hydroelectric plants at the close of November exceeded that of a year ago by about 23 per cent, which is the equivalent of about 20,000,000 kilowatt hours, indicating that hydro operation is likely to continue at a high rate for some months to come, with a correspondingly favorable effect in holding down operating expense.

With the output of many textile mills completely sold for months ahead, and with a favorable outlook for metals, paper and other industries, prospects are bright for continued heavy consumption of industrial power.

As evidence that domestic use of electricity in the territory is also likely to continue upward, Mr. Comerford pointed out that the association's dollar sales of appliances showed an increase of about 18 per cent during 1936.

Four Reasons Given For Rising Prices

The present spectacular advance in the prices of raw materials began with the grains early in July when extensive drought damage became evident, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report.

Similar conditions existing in other countries combined with drought here to produce shortages in several principal crops. Crop curtailment was also a contributing factor.

The expansion of manufacturing output is another important cause of the price rise, swelling the stream of raw products passing into consuming channels, and drawing down visible supplies.

A third important reason for the price upswing is the general preparation for war going on all over the world. Countries are hoarding actual materials that will be needed for war rather than gold. Interruption of communications, submarine interference with shipping, and neutrality measures taken by neutrals would make it impossible to buy needed supplies in time of war.

Speculation is another important factor in the recent advances. As soon as a shortage comes into view or the prospect of abnormal demand appears, speculators see an opportunity for profit.

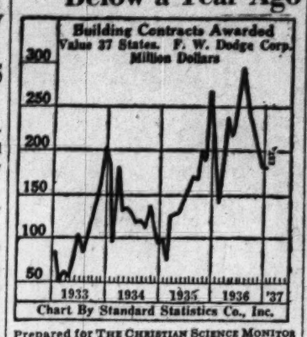
Lehman Corp. Reports Gain In Value of Net Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corporation, an investment company, reported net assets as of Dec. 31 totaled $94,236,856, equal to $137.20 a share of capital stock.

This compared with $119.25 net asset value a share six months previously, and $111.34 a year before. On Dec. 31, 1929, the net asset value a share was reported at $91.54, and at the end of 1932, it was down to $58.27.

The total as of Dec. 31, last, was explained as after normal federal and state taxes, and deduction for management compensation, but without allowance for federal excess profits tax.

Building Contracts Below a Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New non-residential and public works contracts will probably continue to run substantially below year-earlier levels during the current month, although combined contract awards should make a somewhat more favorable comparison than in December.

Federal funds, which accounted largely for the high volume of contracts in those two divisions during the early part of 1936, have now been largely exhausted, and additional appropriations will be delayed until later in the year.

Commodity Prices Advance 0.7 P. C. During Jan. 2 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.7 per cent during the week ended Jan. 2, continuing the upward movement which began early in November, the United States Department of Labor reports.

The all commodity index rose to 84.7 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since June, 1930. Compared with the corresponding week of a month ago, wholesale commodity prices are up 2 per cent, and compared with a year ago they are 4.7 per cent higher.

Sharp advances in farm product and metals and metal product prices largely accounted for the rise in the all commodity index. The foods, textile products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodity groups also averaged higher. Fuel and lighting materials was the only group to register a decline. Hides and leather products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 2, 1937	Dec. 26, 1936	Jan. 5, 1935	Jan. 6, 1934
All commodities	84.7	84.1	77.9	71.0
Farm products	90.4	88.4	75.6	57.4
Foods	86.2	85.7	78.5	62.7
Hides and leather products	101.1	101.1	86.8	90.0
Textile products	76.2	76.1	70.0	76.0
Fuel and lighting materials	77.2	77.5	74.1	74.3
Metals and metal products	89.9	89.1	85.6	83.3
Building materials	90.2	89.7	84.6	85.5
Chemicals and drugs	86.1	86.1	79.1	73.3
Housefurnishing goods	84.3	84.3	82.3	81.7
Miscellaneous	74.9	74.5	70.9	65.9
Raw materials	86.9	85.5	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	84.3	83.1	*	*
Finished products	84.1	83.9	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	83.5	83.1	78.4	73.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.6	82.4	78.0	77.6

*Not computed.

Living Costs Rise 0.3 P. C. in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Living costs increased 0.3 per cent from November to December, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

At the close of 1936, says the report, the cost of living was 2.6 per cent above that of a year ago, and 20.1 per cent above April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but it was still 14.2 per cent below December, 1929.

Food prices increased 0.5 per cent from November to December, which raised them 1.1 per cent above the level of December, 1935, and 38.6 per cent above the low point of 1933. Food prices in December of this year, however, were still 21.6 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

Rents continued to advance, increasing 0.5 per cent from November to December. At the close of 1936, rents were 11.4 per cent higher than a year ago and 30.5 per cent higher than at the beginning of 1934 when they had reached their low point. In December, 1936, rents were 10.8 per cent below the December, 1929, level, which, however, is considerably nearer to the 1929 level than is true of food or clothing prices.

Clothing prices increased slightly, 0.1 per cent, from November to December. At the close of 1936, clothing prices were 0.7 per cent lower than in December, 1935, and 25.4 per cent lower than in December, 1929, but they have risen 22.1 per cent over the low point of the spring of 1933.

Coal prices rose slightly, 0.1 per cent from November to December. In December, 1936, they were practically the same as in December, 1935, but 7.8 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

Japanese Sugar Output Gain Seen for 1936-37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase in Japanese sugar production is forecast for the 1936-37 season. Output for Japan, including the Island of Formosa, is estimated at 1,188,000 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 1,092,000 tons for last season, a gain of 96,000 tons, or 8.8 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co., from Tokyo.

The current crop promises to be the largest production on record for the Japanese Empire. The 1934 yield of 1,164,000 tons was the highest up to this time.

Sugar consumption in Japan during the year ended Aug. 31, 1936, approximated 1,052,000 long tons.

British Imports Per Head 5 Times Those of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—British imports per head of population are over twice those of France, three times those of Germany and five times those of the United States.

These figures were given by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, at the annual banquet of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Runciman pointed out how Britain's purchasing power is increasing.

"Nowadays," he declared, "what with pensions, unemployment benefits and insurance schemes, our people are able to buy more than ever before, and that to a very large extent explains why our import figures are so large and are finding their counterpart in the high export totals that have been reached during 1935 and 1936.

"The volume of exports of United Kingdom goods during the first nine months of 1936 was actually 20 per cent greater," he added, "than during the corresponding period in 1931.

"We may summarize the results we have achieved by pointing out that employment, the greatest test of prosperity, has increased by nearly 20 per cent during the past five years and industrial production by nearly 40 per cent."

The effect of Britain's increasing prosperity on the position of Canada was outlined by Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada.

"Your present remarkable recovery," he told his listeners, "has inevitably meant increased purchases of the goods we sell. The Canadian people are eager to trade with you on a mutually satisfactory basis.

"It is quite true that Canada sells in absolute figures a larger quantity of goods to you than she buys in return," he declared, "but when you consider that your population is four times that of Canada, it is not surprising. On a per capita basis, Canada purchases more from Britain than you buy from her.

"What is gratifying," Mr. Massey added, "is that in both ways the trade between us is growing at an accelerated pace."

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

the same time the borrowing process is maintained. That would be like trying to stop a train and pushing it from behind at one and the same time.

So, in his current budget, President Roosevelt looks to the cessation of borrowing in the fiscal year beginning next June. The promise, unfortunately, is tentative. He makes it dependent upon the cooperation of business in absorbing the jobless now on the relief rolls. If, however, there had been any doubt in his mind as to the ability of business in this matter of re-employment, he would have been better advised to step up taxation, so that he could make a pledge without any "out."

Moreover, it by no means follows that, even with the fullest co-operation of business, either the President or Congress will abide by the budgetary blueprint. Neither branch of government, at any rate, has a good record in this connection.

* * *

What is required is public pressure to balance the budget as a counterweight against the private pressures to keep it unbalanced. It is the growth of these private pressures as the result of the spending or reflationary program which causes disquiet.

I am constantly meeting defeatists who say that, after seven years of deficits, the budget will never be balanced. Senator King of Utah is of that number. During the election he said:

"There is absolutely no chance to balance our budget for an indefinite period, a very indefinite one, under our present policy—despite all hopes and statements to the contrary."

He attached the responsibility to the people themselves.

"These tremendous expenditures," he said, "are made so because our people want bounties, subsidies, and gratuities of all kinds, as well as a hundred-and-one other contributions. And so far as I can see, there is no great dimunition in their demands."

I hope the future will prove that the statement is a libel on the electorate.

When a balance is restored in the national accounts, the people will then have a more compelling reason to insist upon the demobilization of the budget—upon, more specifically, the trimming of the present bloated expenditures. When you have to pay for a thing instead of charging it, you are apt to look twice at the contemplated expenditure.

Motor Taxes Account For 14 P. C. of Tax Receipts

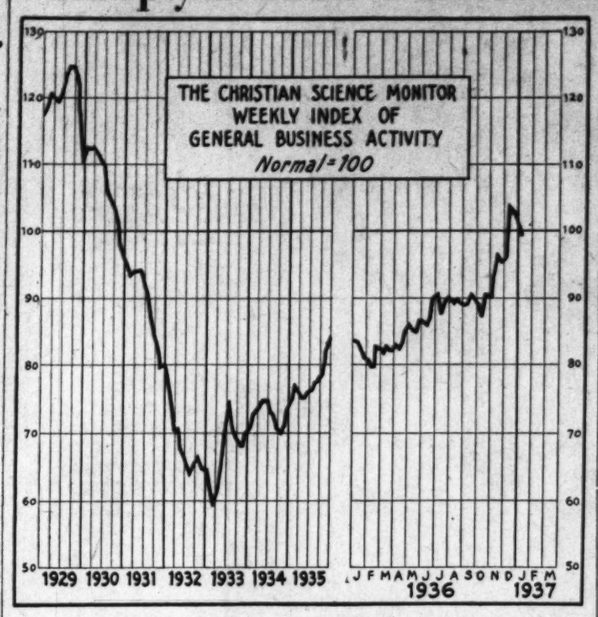
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Motor taxes accounted for 14 per cent of all tax receipts in the country in 1935 and the majority of these automobile taxes were paid by members of low-income groups, Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, declared recently in announcing the club's participation in a concerted drive to have the Federal Government withdraw from the motor tax field.

"One of the most startling things about the situation is that, according to a survey made by the Federal Government itself," said Mr. Ballantyne, "the vast majority of these taxes are paid by persons in the low-income groups. Only 10 per cent of car owners are paid more than $3000 a year; 75 per cent have incomes below $2000, while 33 per cent fall below $1000.

"Thus the Government, which exempts from income taxes persons with small salaries, taxes those same people simply because they own a motorcar, and gives them no direct benefit in return."

Monitor Business Index Drops Sharply in Final Week of '36



Reflecting declines in all three of its components, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped sharply in the closing week of last year. From a level of 102.0 on Dec. 26 the index declined to 99.4 on Jan. 2, as against 83.6 on Jan. 4, 1936.

Bank debits outside New York city dropped off substantially from the preceding week which represented the peak for 1936 and the highest total since mid-1930. The decrease exceeded the large dip customary at the end of the month for this series. The declines in electric power production and miscellaneous freight car loadings also were large even after allowance had been made for the holiday and the usual seasonal slump.

Close attention is being given to the strike situation in the automobile industry for any effects it may have on other important lines of activity. As yet the steel industry has not suffered to any great extent. What curfailment there has been has given the steel mills an opportunity to fill the orders of other industries. Heavy orders for construction steel and further demand from the railroads helped to boost year-end steel bookings to a high total, and steel operations are being maintained at a high level.

The effects of an automobile shutdown on such important industries as electric power production, and railroad traffic would not, some reckonings show, be as extensive as might be supposed. Car loadings have dropped off more than seasonally in the last two weeks but some of the slump in the latest was attributed to the postponement of shipments to take advantage of the lower rates after the first of the year.

Despite the disturbance within the industry, automobile output was stepped up last week to 96,780 units compared with 71,800 units in the preceding holiday week and was slightly above the total of 93,630 for the corresponding week of last year, Cram's Reports estimated.

Unfavorable weather conditions tended to slacken retail trade last week. Mild weather in some districts retarded winter goods sales, while heavy snows and cold held back activity in some western areas. The maritime strike on the Pacific Coast continues to act as a retarding influence on business there. The best trade gains were in the East and South where increases of 10 to 18 per cent were reported.

Activity in the textile industry has been unusually good. Cotton goods production was heavy, buying, active and prices have advanced to new highs. The woolen plants continue active.

Commodity prices have risen further. The most conspicuous increases have been in raw materials, foodstuffs, and in metals.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and trend:

	Jan. 2* 1937	Dec. 26 1936	Jan. 4 1936
Combined index	99.4	102.6	83.6
Bk debits outside NYC	99.0	104.0	79.4
Elec. power prod.	97.9	99.5	92.9
Misc. car loadings	104.4	108.9	87.0

*Preliminary.

U. S. Steel Shipments Highest Since 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corporation reported shipments of finished steel products in December were the highest for any month since May, 1930.

The latest total was 1,067,365 tons compared with 882,643 tons in November and 661,515 tons in December, 1935.

For all of last year shipments were 10,825,132 tons compared with 7,347,549 tons in 1935.

Kelvinator Plans For Record Business Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Kelvinator Corporation has plans for handling the largest amount of business in its 18 years of operation, it was announced at its distributor convention, being held here Jan. 7-9.

G. W. Mason, president, emphasized the broadening of the sphere of the company through its merger with the Nash Motor Company, and stated that the number of sales outlets would be largely increased during the coming year. He said that the merger was in line with a general trend in industry towards a diversification of products, thereby equalizing to a greater etxent the seasonal demand that have brought about peaks in production and sales.

Kelvinator's advertising program for 1937, it was announced, provides for the largest expenditure it has ever appropriated.

Kresge Pays $20 Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Kresge Department Stores, Inc., declared a dividend of $20 a share on account of accumulations on the 8 per cent preferred stock from April 1, 1927, to Oct. 1, 1929, inclusive. The payment will be made Jan. 25, to holders of record, Jan. 19.

Steel Operations Rise ½ Point To 79½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — In spite of adverse conditions the steel industry raised its percentage of operation from 79 to 79½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week, says the magazine Steel.

The mills are feeling less effect than had been expected from labor troubles in the automotive industry, the report continues. Due to unusually heavy backlogs and pressure for delivery of steel sheets and strip to other consumers mills are able to continue a high rate of operation and shift deliveries while awaiting resumption by automobile manufacturers.

Pittsburgh More Active

Pittsburgh Districts increased from 77 to 80 points; Wheeling 92 to 94; Cleveland 77 to 80; Birmingham 74 to 76; eastern Pennsylvania 52 to 53; New England 75 to 85. Buffalo, Chicago and Youngstown held unchanged and Detroit dropped from 100 to 95.

"Automobile production last week totaled 96,780 units compared with 71,800 units the week preceding," says the review. "While General Motors is turning out fewer cars, due to labor trouble, others, notably Ford and Chrysler, have increased their output.

"Structural lettings totaled 15,064 tons, compared with 33,736 tons the preceding week. The latter tonnage was due to closing of numerous projects seeking protection before Jan. 1. The corresponding week last year saw 20,075 tons placed. The largest tonnage was 6700 tons for transmission towers for Los Angeles, booked by Bethlehem Steel Company. Reinforcing bars accounted for 5340 tons last week, compared with 465 tons the week previous. A year ago the total was 2440 tons.

Railroad Buying Active

"Railroads continue to furnish a comfortable tonnage to steel mills. In the past week 9016 cars, 28,000 tons of rails and 21 locomotives have been placed. Pending railroad needs include more than 6000 cars.

"Reflection of world demand for steel has been met as far inland as the Youngstown, Ohio, district," the report says. "An inquiry for 5000 tons of billets for an English consumer, usually supplied by Belgian mills, and for 1000 tons of bars for delivery in Turkey, usually taking German steel, have been received but domestic needs forbid their consideration.

"Scrap is reacting to the labor situation by an easier feeling in most districts, which is not strong enough to affect prices adversely, since supplies are not large. In the East where effects of automotive difficulties are felt less than in the Middle West an advance was made in steel grades. Accumulation of cast scrap to supply about 45,000 tons for tunnel segments for New York City is likely to have a strengthening effect on foundry scrap.

"Steel ingot production in December was the largest for that month in the history of the steel industry, with 4,431,645 tons. Next highest is December, 1928, with 4,018,208 tons. Fourth quarter output was the largest for any final quarter in history and the largest for any three months period since third quarter of 1929. Average production for the year was at 68.52 per cent of capacity, compared with 48.54 per cent in 1935.

Foreign Trade Drops

"Foreign trade for November shows slight decrease in both imports and exports, but for 11 months a slight increase. Scrap shipments abroad have declined sharply during the maritime strike. Manufactured steel in 11 months gained 222,740 tons over 1935 in the same period. Manufactured steel imports in the same period showed a gain of 123,505 tons."

Pig iron production in 1936 was 45.8 per cent greater than in 1935, at 30,682,704 tons, compared with 21,040,483 tons in 1935. December production was 3,125,192 tons, a gain of 5.9 per cent over November. These figures are the best made since 1930, going back to May of that year for a better month.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week decisively abandoned its inertia in a dramatic upswing which carried U. S. Steel and several score other stocks to new highs for the current bull market and carried the averages back to recover the losses since the first half of December.

One of the principal causes of the rally appears to have been a reappraisal of the automobile strike situation. It appears now that not only has the strike come at an opportune time for clearing up dealers' stocks and used car inventories, but that strategically the strike has failed. Public sympathy has not gone over to the strikers, and General Motors has not been singled out from among its competitors. John Lewis appears to have a bear by the tail, and the first round seems to have been lost by the new type of labor statesman.

Another cause for the reversal of the downtrend of the last two months appears to have been the tone of the President's two messages to Congress. While the "Message on the State of the Union" did not cover its traditional subject very carefully, neither did it thunder at the worshipers of the golden calf, nor denounce "economic royalists" and princes of privilege as did last year's message. Whether the Constitution is to be retained as a device for the prevention of action is something that the Street feels has no immediate bearing on stock prices. The goal of re-employment seemed favored over credit control.

One of the groups to lead the rally, immediately after the presidential message, was the utilities. This group has not participated in the bull market, having been under the shadow of TVA competition and the death sentence in the Utility Act of 1935.

Principal enthusiasm seems to have been derived from the moderate tone of the President's speech and the lack of reference to the utility situation, which will reach a turning point probably in the first half of this year. A temporary truce expiring Feb. 1 alone stands in the way of serious consideration of power pooling in the Tennessee Valley and the territory of Comonwealth and Southern. Any reasonable arrangement would be more favorable to the utilities than the present uncertainties.

The budget message to Congress was reviewed in the Street with mingled feelings. There is little confidence in the ability of either the President or Congress to keep within the rather faint-hearted limits which the President customarily sets in his budget messages.

Invest Security Act Funds

On the other hand, taken at its face value, the President's message together with the Treasury's report present a rather startling possibility for the government bond market. It appears possible that in the fiscal year 1937-1938, to start next July, while the budget remains $400,000,000 short of book-keeping balance, the Treasury may nevertheless be able to retire or repurchase on balance well over $1,000,000,000 of its present outstanding obligations.

In the first place, of course, as the budget message conspicuously noted, the deficit of $400,000,000 will be caused only by statutory sinking fund requirements, so that it will require no net borrowings. In the second place, the Social Security Act will bring in about $1,115,000,000 of funds which will not be spent but will be invested by the Treasury in its own obligations. Of this, $540,000,000 will be "appropriated to" the Old Age Reserve Account, but will in effect move clockwise from the General Fund to the Old Age Reserve Account and back into the General Fund to either build up the working balance or go to the retirement of outstanding securities. In addition it is estimated that the states will turn over to the Treasury for investment, under the terms of the Social Security Act, about $575,000,000 collected by them as unemployment insurance premiums under Title IX. The Treasury will invest this money in its own obligations, which is to say it will borrow it from the states and use it to pay off its own creditors.

In addition, the Treasury will have about $225,000,000 this year of the Old Age Reserve Account to invest in its own funds, and it now becomes possible that the days of Treasury borrowing from the public through bond issues are over until the next depression. This development has been responsible for the sharp recent decline in the prices of Treasury notes with near-term maturities.

The whole question of money rates is still being eagerly discussed in the Street, with the consensus apparently swinging to the opinion that the turn has come. The fact that the Government is from here on no longer dependent upon the money market for its borrowings supports the view that the Treasury may now permit the money market to be tightened, as it did in January, 1920, as soon as the success of the Victory war loan was assured. This opinion was further supported by the appearance in the January bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board of a detailed setting forth of good reasons for raising reserve requirements at this time. Action, however, appears to have been postponed on this score at least until early February.

There was little or no surprise in the Street over the investment trust recommendations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SEC's tropismatic reaction to all financial errors and abuses is to ask Congress to give it control over the operations that went wrong. The assumption is that investors and financiers need some official mentor to force them to learn lessons of which a loss of $3,000,000,000 still leaves them ignorant. At least two of the SEC's recommendations are in the nature of locking the door after the car is stolen, for with two conspicuously successful exceptions, Tri-Continental and Lehman Corporation, the investment trusts have been almost entirely divorced from sponsoring houses and banks; and few new investment trusts are now being formed. The $3,000,000,000 loss, plus the body-blow of the surplus tax on undivided profits, in the Revenue Act of 1936, have pretty thoroughly wiped out the public and professional enthusiasm for the general management trust, such as once opened Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation at 210 after a close of 110 the previous day.

Difficulties of Trusts

The rugged individualists in the Street feel that the SEC is merely giving publicity to the fact, well known to individual traders, that the general management investment trusts can assure the investor of no more rapid appreciation than if he blindly bought the stock averages. They are too large and move too ponderously. There are too many underofficials, overofficials, boards, statisticians, etc., to be consulted before a hunch is translated into market action, in addition to the fact that an investment trust with a line of 5000 shares of U. S. Steel cannot sell it with anywhere near the speed with which an individual investor can get out, nor can it accumulate with the same immediacy.

The tightening net of federal control, by making the market thinner, is making it even more difficult for large holders to get into or out of. As a result, investment trust stocks are for the most part at substantially below liquidating or book value, and have been so selling ever since two or three years after the depression began, as investors' dreams of an easy way to beat the market began to fade. The SEC, it is felt, is merely dramatizing the fact that investment trusts cannot play Santa Claus. The record of some of the investment trusts operated by large New York banks, not aired in the recent hearings, were equally bad for the same reasons of size, red tape and official inertia.

EATON & HOWARD
INCORPORATED
Investment Managers
Boston
One Federal St. Boston
Russ Building San Francisco

Department Store Sales Up 12 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 11

The Federal Reserve Board today reported a 12 per cent gain in department store sales last year over 1935.

For the year 1936, the largest percentage gain—19—was shown by the Dallas Federal Reserve district.

The year's percentage gains for other districts were: Boston, 10; New York, 10; Philadelphia, 11; Richmond, 10; Atlanta, 14; St. Louis, 12; Minneapolis, 10; Kansas City, 9; San Francisco, 11; Cleveland, 15; Chicago, 15.

Advertising Lower In Week of Jan. 2

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Advertising Age reported today that retail advertising placed in the newspapers by the merchants of 68 major cities for the week ended Jan. 2 was 5.8 per cent below the corresponding week of last year.

The total was 11,983,430 lines, compared with 12,716,123 last year.

N. Y. Telephone Station Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Company reported a gain of 14,010 telephone stations in service during December, compared with a gain of 5603 in December, 1935. In December, 1934, there was a decline of 34 stations, a loss of 16 in December, and a loss of 16,285 in December, 1932. For the year 1936 the company gained 106,614 stations against a gain of 23,905 in 1935.

Wheat Prices Off But Underlying Demand Is Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The most general and heaviest precipitation in a long time over the southwest, together with evidence of less active general buying demand, took the edge off the wheat demand late this week, prices receding moderately. The new crop months were most influenced by the more favorable turn in weather conditions, and declined much more than the May.

Prior to the last decline, the market had shown signs of being somewhat overbought, but around mid week there were reports of more active buying of Argentine, Canadian and Australian wheat by Europe, and prices scored a fair rally. This failed to hold as there was no disposition on the part of buyers to follow advances. On declines commission buying has been of fair proportions.

So far as the cash situation is concerned the outlook is strong as receipts are falling off both in this country and in Canada, while it is the general belief that flour buyers will have to come into the market in a bigger way shortly.

Europe Accumulates Wheat

Political developments abroad have caused but little excitement in the markets, the war threats having continued for such a long time that the trade has become indifferent to them. There was also little comment over the fact that the German Government has made a drastic reduction in import duties on grains.

It is still the prevalent belief that foreign countries will accumulate reserve stocks of wheat if possible, and this may be done while the southern hemisphere shipments are heavy, which will be during the next four or five months. However, from present indications there will be little wheat available over actual needs for the year.

Canadian stocks at the end of the year, in all positions except in transit and on the farms, were only 109,000,000 bushels, against 260,000,000 bushels a year ago. European countries outside of Italy have not anticipated their needs to any extent.

A private estimate of farm reserves as of Jan. 1 indicated 140,000,000 bushels, compared with 164,000,000 bushels a year ago. Present visible supply stocks are about 13,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and it is also believed commercial mill stocks are smaller than a year ago.

Cash Wheat Strong

Cash prices for wheat hold strong, and there does not seem to be much hope of any easiness in the old wheat position during the remainder of the crop year. Favorable weather conditions, however, will insure a big, winter-wheat crop for 1937, and the outlook is not only better than last year in most sections but there was a tremendous acreage seeded.

Corn scored several sharp advances the past week, the May touching a new high of $1.11¾, but on these rallies the country offered cash corn freely which checked the upturns and with the easier tone in wheat prices reacted moderately. Weather conditions now call for increased feeding, which has been a steadying influence. Since the first of the year cash sales for shipment have shown considerable improvement. Farm reserves are privately estimated at 845,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,400,000,000 bushels a year ago.

For several days oats showed decidedly strong, and at times independently firm, tendencies, but there was a moderate reaction following the dips in other grains. Soy beans advanced to new highs for the crop. Rye has followed the general trend of wheat, with profit taking evident on the hard spots.

DRURY & THOMPSON
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
STOCKS and BONDS
Royal Bank Bldg. 360 St. James St.
MONTREAL

Hayden, Stone & Co.

The surviving partners of the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co. express their profound sorrow at the great loss which has come to them in the death of Charles Hayden.

Pursuant to Mr. Hayden's wishes and as arranged by him, the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co. will continue its business without interruption.

January 9, 1937

Herbert G. Bell — Prescott Bigelow
Charles M. Connsell — John R. Dillon
Frank E. Garnon — Richard L. Morris
Claude W. Peters — Clarkson Potter
Robert G. Stone — Lester Watson

Turnstiles Are Clicking Merrily for Boston Athletic Ventures This Season

Sports Boom Keeps Boston Rinks Busy

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	4	6	60	49	30
Rangers	12	4	7	63	45	28
Boston	11	3	8	56	52	25
Chicago	5	6	11	28	39	16
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	13	2	9	65	57	28
Montreal	9	6	9	51	51	24
Toronto	8	2	12	50	55	18
Americans	6	3	15	48	73	15

Results Jan. 9

Toronto 2, Canadiens 1.
Rangers 3, Montreal 2.

Results Jan. 10

Chicago 2, Toronto 1.
Montreal 5, Rangers 2.
Detroit 4, Boston 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just what kind of a sport boom is Boston going through? And how much of this boom can be attributed to the amalgamation of the New Boston Arena and the Boston Garden? Generally speaking, competition often provides the impetus to business booms, but here in Boston the joining of the two buildings under the management of one head has been a profitable gesture for both sport palaces.

Beginning a week ago yesterday, when the Rangers played the Bruins, some 15,000 hockey fans stormed the Garden. The next Tuesday the Bruins played to over 14,000 with Detroit here. Wednesday and Thursday night the Ice Frolics totaled in the vicinity of 18,000, a wrestling show on Friday did a turnstile clicking of 12,000, and the amateur hockey doubleheader Saturday drew 10,000.

All told, the Garden housed nearly 70,000 cash customers for a seven-day period, and while attendance figures do not always portray heavy financial return, these figures do happen to represent good money. The Bruins are running well ahead of last year financially and the season is only half over. Saturday night the amateur hockey return of almost a $7000 house exceeds by $5000 the largest return the Garden has had from that sport in two years.

Ice Frolics for Cubs

When the Bruins elected to concentrate on the major league team and abandon the Cubs, the Garden was left with at least 22 nights available on which the Cubs ordinarily would have schedule games. There was some doubt for a time as to whether those nights would feature other events to make up the deficit. Inwardly, George V. Brown, manager of both the Garden and Arena, saw opportunity to use those nights and two of them went to the Ice Frolics.

This professional fancy skating carnival was something of a speculative venture, but Brown, knowing Boston to be an enthusiastic city for paying homage to ice carnivals, welcomed the appearance of the show. When receipts were counted at the conclusion of the two-night stand it was found that the Garden actually netted more profit on these two nights than it did from 24 Cub nights last year, and that is astounding.

Meanwhile there are three school hockey leagues doing a thriving business and a commercial league which is surprising itself. And the Arena, while not in the class of the Garden for major attractions, is filling in nicely with smaller wrestling, boxing, hockey, private and public skating. All told, Boston is well represented in sport ventures in these two buildings alone without going into such others as Mechanic's Hall and the various college gymnasiums, etc.

Bruins Hit Hard

Bruin fans are anxiously awaiting the return of their favorites from Detroit. The club has been seriously crippled with injuries which have taken a toll of Hooley Smith, Jack Portland and Charlie Sands. Just how much of a toll will be taken tomorrow night when the Chicago Black Hawks invade, will not be known until the club returns either tonight or tomorrow morning.

The Hawks have not played here since Nov. 20 when they held the locals to a one-all tie in a game that really was fast, open and well-played. Since playing here Chicago has drawn severe criticism around the circuit for playing defensive hockey, although they did not displease Boston fans on their only appearance here. The club is going much better with the addition of Pete Palangio, veteran minor league scorer, and Regis Kelly, secured from Toronto in trade for Bill Kendall.

Over the week end the Bruins lost to Detroit, 4 to 2, for the fourth time this season, but the club played without Smith, Portland or Sands and used a makeshift lineup. Rangers and Maroons divided games, the former winning Saturday in Montreal, 3 to 2, and the latter winning last night in New York, 5 to 2. Maple Leafs won and lost, winning Saturday from Canadiens, 2 to 1, and losing last night at Chicago by the same score.

The victory for the Wings over Boston while Rangers were losing to Maroons put the Detroiters out front again the American Division race.

N. E. College Notes

Boston University's hockey team, with three victories and no defeats to its credit in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, will attempt to make it four straight tomorrow night when the Terriers tackle Boston College at the Arena. If Coach Wayland Vaughn's boys can measure the Eagles, they will be virtually assured of annexing the league title.

Coach Vaughn has planned to start Capt. Russ Lynch at center with the speedster Gerry Desrosiers at right wing and Joe O'Sullivan on the left flank. George Hoar and Vito Neviackas will protect Bob Colburn in the cage.

Coach John Kelley of the Eagles has been priming his team for this contest. Kelley plans only one change in his team's starting line-up and that is Joe Hartigan, former third-string center, at the first line post in place of Tom McDermott who is recovering from an injury received in the Northeastern game. Capt. Jack Burgess and Joe Walsh will be at their regular defense posts. Pete Murphy and Tom Sharkey will flank Hartigan on the first line. Mario Roscio is slated to be in the nets.

Harvard's athletic teams have a busy week with the hockey and basketball squads dominating the events. Tomorrow night the Crimson skaters travel to Providence to meet Brown's undefeated six and on Saturday entertain Princeton in a Three I league game at the Garden.

The Crimson's basketball team has three tilts scheduled for the week, including an Eastern Intercollegiate affair with Cornell at Ithaca on Saturday. Tomorrow night they play M. I. T. in their annual game and on Friday night meet Syracuse.

Other teams active will be the varsity boxers mixing with the Coast Guard Academy at New London; the unbeaten wrestlers tangling with Springfield at Harvard; and the swimmers host to the Providence Boys' Club. Both the jayvee and freshmen teams have several contests scheduled.

Tufts basketballers, after their 29-18 defeat at the hands of Rutgers, will try and make a comeback against Brown Wednesday night at Cousens Gymnasium. This game will be the first of the home-and-home series between the Jumbos and the Bruins.

Northeastern's hockey team plays host to Massachusetts State on Thursday night. The Huskies' court team, after their 41-33 defeat from the University of Maine at Orono last Saturday, will attempt to even matters next Saturday night on their home floor when the Maine boys come here.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 66, M. I. T. 11.
Conn. St. 63, Worcester P. I. 14.
Mass. State 51, Wesleyan 26.
Olneyville 47, Bowdoin 30.
Pennsylvania 57, Lehigh 18.
Princeton 57, Rider 18.
Rutgers 42, Columbia 33.
Trinity 56, Union 21.
Yale 50, Alumni 16.

College Squash Results

Harvard 6, Princeton 1.
Yale 5, M. I. T. 0.

Great Goalie - - - —By Pap'

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Canadian Sixes Set Fast Pace For U.S. Teams

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
McGill	3	0	0	29	2	6
Harvard	2	0	0	7	4	4
Toronto	2	0	1	24	6	4
Montreal	2	0	1	9	8	4
Queen's	1	0	0	6	1	2
Yale	0	0	2	2	18	0
Dartmouth	0	0	2	1	12	0
Princeton	0	0	4	3	30	0

Results Jan. 9

Harvard 2, Dartmouth 0.
McGill 12, Princeton 1.
Montreal 7, Yale 1.

The Canadian teams set the winning pace in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League last week with six victories over their American rivals out of seven starts. Toronto was the only Canadian member to lose, bowing to Harvard in an overtime stuggle at the Boston Arena last Thursday night, 5 to 4.

Toronto started the Canadian teams off on their victory surges last Tuesday night by defeating Dartmouth at Hanover, 10 to 1. On Thursday, while Coach "Ace" Bailey's boys were being edged by Harvard, McGill was swamping Yale at New Haven, 11 to 1, and Montreal was nosing out Princeton, 2 to 1.

McGill climbed into the league lead as a result of its 12-to-1 triumph over Princeton at New Jersey, Saturday night. Harvard continued its winning streak by defeating Dartmouth, 2 to 0, at the Boston Garden before 10,000 fans, and Montreal turned back Yale, 7 to 1, at New Haven. Both Harvard and Montreal are tied for second-place honors with Toronto.

McGill has three victories, no losses and has rolled up a total of 29 points against two American rivals and one Canadian opponent. The Redmen from Montreal have showed a tight defense by having only two goals scored against them.

Harvard has been the only American team that has shown enough to threaten the superiority of the Canadian loop members. Dartmouth, Yale and Princeton still seek their first league victory.

Things will be quiet on the Three I front until next Friday night when Montreal plays at Queen's followed on Saturday by Dartmouth traveling to Yale; Princeton at Harvard, and Toronto host to Montreal.

Eastern Ski Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 11 (AP)—Directors of the Eastern Amateur Ski Association, meeting at Hotel Kimball, discussed plans for the eastern jumping and cross-country championships to be held at Gilford, N. H., the 27th and 28th. The event will be put in the hands of some person to be selected by Daniel P. Hatch of the Dartmouth Outing Club, with the Winnipesaukee Ski Club of Laconia co-operating.

It was also voted to approve distribution of pins for skiers passing the third class technic test. Another important question discussed by the directors concerned licensing of professional teachers. General opinion leaned toward such a procedure. Action will probably be taken to check the present practice of individuals who set themselves up as instructors without proper qualifications.

Harvard Wins at Squash

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP)—Sweeping all but the first match, the Harvard squash racquets team won a decisive 6-to-1 victory over Princeton, Saturday. Bernie Ridder, Tiger No. 1, turned the tables on Dick Dorson, Crimson ace, who eliminated him in the semifinals of the international collegiate tournament, to score the lone Nassau victory in four hard-fought games.

Pagle Wins Title

Charley Pagle of Roslindale won the New England candlepin championship Saturday night at the Commonwealth Recreation alleys in the finals of the N. E. B. A. professional singles with a score of 1152 in the 10 strings rolled, defeating his nearest competitor, Frank Chiminello of Quincy by 31 pins.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Vines decides to rest after losing third straight pro tennis match to Perry, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3; not expected to play in scheduled Detroit match Tuesday.

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Don Budge and Art Hendrix defeat Bitsy Grant and Wayne Sabin, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, in doubles final of Miami Biltmore tennis tourney after Grant upsets Budge, 6—2, 7—5, 6—0, to win singles.

LOS ANGELES—Horton Smith shoots 64, seven under par, to take lead in Los Angeles open golf with 54-hole total of 206.

CLEVELAND—Bob Feller signs 1937 contract with Indians at reported salary of about $10,000.

NEW YORK—Herb West, Columbia, breaks world indoor 100-meter record with 10.6 performance at Columbus council games; Cunningham defeats Venzke and Bill Ray in 800 meters in 1m. 56.4s.; Lash takes 3000 meters in 8m. 32.4s.

JERSEY CITY—Robert Rodenkirchen wins special 300-yard race in 33s. at Dickinson High school meet.

MINNEAPOLIS — Marvin Swanson and Dorothy Franey, national champions, beaten by Leo Freisinger and Maddy Horn for men's and women's titles in 10,000 Lakes speed skating meet as seven national records fall in two-day tournament.

WATERBURY, Conn. — Astor Clarke wins United States duckpin bowling sweepstakes, beating out Nick Tronsky, 2025 to 2024.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.—Jersey Reds win first half championship of American Pro Basketball League with 56-33 victory over Philadelphia Hebrews.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Willie Hoppe defeated Welker Cochran for world three-cushion billiards title. U. S. G. A. voted against stymie rule.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK (AP)—Touring the baseball offices:

There's nothing to this rumor Bill Terry will get out of baseball. . . . He gets $27,500 a year with the Giants now, and can keep on getting it as long as he likes. . . . What's more, he works in the winter for an oil company. . . . His total annual draw is around $35,000. . . . John Heydler, former National League president, is spending the winter in San Diego playing golf. . . . Waite Hoyt is conditioning in Honolulu. . . . Pie Traynor will make another attempt to get Hal Schumacher from the Giants before leaving for San Bernardino, Calif., Feb. 1. . . . Carl Hubbell and Cy Blanton are running a basketball league in Oklahoma. . . . The Indians may have the best pitching staff in the American League, but Manager Steve O'Neill is worried about his pitching just the same. . . . Steve, incidentally, would like to get Marvin Owen from the Tigers, but Mickey Cochrane wants Willis Hudlin and Oral Hildebrand for him.

Jack Corbett, bankrupt president of the Syracuse club, listed his debts as $172,000, his assets as $3000, but he'll probably buy the club back when it's sold to the highest bidder on Jan. 22. . . . Branch Rickey, who has picked many a ballplayer off the college diamonds, went out and got a vice-president there, too. . . . He chose Robert L. Finch, baseball coach and business manager at St. Louis University, as vice-president in charge of the Cards' farm system. . . . It's a second guess, of course, but Bill Terry thinks Arky Vaughan of the Pirates would be a better third baseman than shortstop. . . . Dick Coffman, Giants' pitcher, will probably wind up in Jersey City this year. . . . Club to watch next year is the Bees, according to the gossip. . . . Bill McKechnie has picked up several good looking young pitchers, best of whom is supposed to be Lou Fette. . . . Major Tillinghast l'Hommedieu Huston is still trying to buy the Dodgers. . . . He was in town over last week end but left without success.

Eighteen Pitchers Will Battle For Regular Work on 1937 Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bees were one of the surprises of the 1936 National League pennant race, and judging by the abundance of promising talent on their newest roster, they may be more surprising during 1937.

The 1937 club roster, released for publication over the week end, lists 36 players. And the reason the team's outlook appears so rosy at the moment is that 18 of these players are pitchers. Not only that, but these 18 hurlers won 185 and lost just 90 games against major and minor league opposition in 1936, and only four lost more mound battles than they won.

A big-league ball club, or any ball club for that matter, is as strong as its pitching staff. If Manager Bill McKechnie can find three first-class boxmen among the long list of minor leaguers reporting at St. Petersburg late next month, the 1937 Bees are destined to improve considerably.

Fette Won 25 Games

Outstanding among the newcomers to the Boston ranks are: Lou Fette, who won 25 and lost only eight for St. Paul, and was judged the American Association's leading moundsman last season; Ira Hutchinson, winner of 13 games for the same club; Jim Turner, who captured 18 games for Indianapolis; Bill Perrin, a left-hander and 18-game winner at New Orleans; Vic Frasier, with a record of 14 won and seven lost at Dallas, and Bill Harris, whose 15 victories kept Buffalo in the International League flag race.

Returning from last year will be Johnny Babich, Guy Bush, Ben Cantwell, Art Doll, Gene Ford, John Lanning, Danny MacFayden, Bobbo Reis, Bob Smith and Billy Weir. Other newcomers are George Gondira from McKeesport and Truett Sewell from Buffalo.

Buck Jordan, who had his greatest year in 1936, and young Elbie Fletcher, Milton's gift to the Bees, will stage another spring battle for first base. Fletcher was the outstanding young infielder in the International League last year and will be making his most serious bid for a major league berth. Tony Cuccinello, Earl Larsen, Eddie Mayo, Bill Urbanski and Rabbit Warstler are the other infielders. Mayo came here from the Giants in exchange for Mike Haslin. Larsen was on option with Columbia.

Nine Outfielders

McKechnie's outfield candidates are Wally Berger, Vince Di Maggio, Debs Garms, Hal Lee, Frank McGowan, Gene Moore, James Mosolf, Andy Pilney and Jim Southern. Di Maggio is from San Diego, Garms from San Antonio, McGowan from Buffalo, Mosolf from Dallas and Southern from McKeesport.

Al Lopez will do most of the catching, with Ray Mueller as an assistant. At least two other young receivers will probably be taken south to help the pitchers get their arms in shape.

Last season the Bees finished sixth in the National League standing, just three games away from the fifth-place Cincinnati Reds. Assuming that McKechnie's 1937 club will be as strong in the infield and outfield as the 1936 outfit, any improvement in the pitching department is certain to lift the team in the pennant race. And it has been many years since the Boston Nationals took south so promising a group of hurlers.

Penn Quakers Lead Eastern Court League

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	2	0	83	63	1.000
Columbia	1	0	34	28	1.000
Harvard	2	1	137	112	.667
Princeton	0	1	38	52	.000
Dartmouth	0	1	32	49	.000
Cornell	0	2	68	88	.000
Yale	0	0	00	00	.000
Eastern Intercollegiate Conference					
Pittsburgh	2	0	62	54	1.000
West Virginia	1	0	41	32	1.000
Carnegie	1	1	51	47	.500
Temple	0	1	28	32	.000
Georgetown	0	2	49	66	.000
Penn State	0	0	00	00	.000

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Columbia's Lions, facing a stiff fight to retain their Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title, take on two opponents this week in pursuit of the pace-setting Pennsylvania Quakers, but indications are Colombia won't catch up.

While the Lions play at home against Princeton tomorrow, then tackle Yale at New Haven Friday, Penn visits New Haven tomorrow to give the Elis their first taste of league competition, then moves on to face Dartmouth at Hanover Friday.

Columbia had an unpleasant surprise in its first league game at Ithaca Saturday night when Cornell's big team built up a long lead and carried the game into an overtime period before going down, 34 to 28. Only the ejection of Cornell's Captain, Tom Rich, for four personal fouls gave the Lions their chance to stage a winning rally.

Penn Wins Second

Penn, meanwhile routed Dartmouth, 49 to 32, for its second straight league victory and should be able to repeat this week. Harvard, which had shown plenty of scoring power in beating Cornell earlier in the campaign, strengthened its position as a strong threat to the leaders by whipping Princeton, 52 to 38. Yale dropped a non-league decision to Army, 37 to 29, and indicated it will not be much of a match for the leaders.

Cornell figures in both of this week's other league games, playing at Princeton Thursday, then facing Harvard in a return engagement at Ithaca, Saturday. The Crimson plays a non-league rival, Syracuse, the night before.

With Pittsburgh, three times champion and current leader, devoting the week to outside competition, the Georgetown-Temple and Carnegie-West Virginia games make up the entire Eastern Intercollegiate Conference program. Pitt, which conquored Cargenie Tech's defending champions, 30 to 26, Saturday, for its second Conference triumph, takes on Notre Dame and Navy this week.

Georgetown vs. Temple

Georgetown, with two conference defeats, and Temple, with one, meet at Philadelphia Wednesday. West Virginia's Mountaineers seek to pull up on even terms with Pitt Saturday when they face Carnegie on their own floor.

Red Lowman, Harvard's sharpshooting forward, is making a runaway of the early season scoring race in the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

Knocking them in on an average of 14 points a game, the Crimson passer has compiled a total of 42 points in three times out, shooting 17 field goals and eight fouls, to lead his nearest rival and teammate, Verne Struck, by 18 points. Trailing them is Roy Menzel, of Penn, with 22 points, 21 of which were made last night against Dartmouth in the Quakers' second start of the season. The scorers:

Player, Team	Games	Gls	Fls	Pts
Lowman, Harvard	2	17	8	42
Struck, Harvard	3	10	4	24
Menzel, Penn	2	8	6	22
Foertsch, Cornell	2	9	3	21
White, Harvard	3	7	5	19
McDonald, Cornell	2	9	1	19
Rich, Cornell	2	7	1	15
McGowan, Harvard	3	6	3	15
Barrett, Penn	2	5	4	14
Mischo, Penn	2	2	8	12
Hanger, Penn	2	6	0	12
Gray, Harvard	3	5	1	11
Vruwink, Princeton	1	4	3	11
Herrick, Harvard	3	5	0	10
Appel, Princeton	1	4	2	10
Maciocе, Columbia	1	4	2	10
Thomas, Dartmouth	1	3	3	9
O'Brien, Columbia	1	4	1	9
Dougherty, Penn	2	4	0	8
Ganzemuller, Columbia	1	4	0	8
Wilson, Cornell	2	2	3	7
Doering, Cornell	2	3	0	6

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Boxing—Boston Arena.

Tomorrow

College Hockey—Boston University vs. Boston College at Arena.
Pro Hockey—Chicago Hawks at Boston Garden, 8:30.

Coming

Basketball—Boston University vs. Worcester Polytechnic at B. U. Gym., Jan. 13.
Amateur Hockey—Harvard-Princeton and Olympics-Rovers, Garden, Jan. 16.
Auto Races—Midget cars at Boston Garden, Jan. 14 and Jan. 21.
Swimming—B. U. vs. Bowdoin, Y pool 3:15, Jan. 14.
Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.
Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30, Jan. 19.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	12	7	6	67	55	30
Springfield	11	4	7	53	48	29
Providence	10	11	2	54	63	22
New Haven	9	11	3	54	54	21
Western Division						
Syracuse	13	8	3	87	61	29
Pittsburgh	8	12	2	57	70	18
Cleveland	3	13	5	38	59	11

Results Jan. 9

Philadelphia 3, Providence 1.
Springfield 2, Syracuse 1, overtime.
Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 3.

Results Jan. 10

Syracuse 6, Springfield 1.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 1.
New Haven 6, Providence 1.

Cornish Wins Bowl Final

John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club of Boston defeated J. Lindsay Ware of the Union Boat Club, 15—11, 14—18, 15—11, 15—10, in the final match for the Middlesex Bowl at the Union B. C. Saturday. Ware also was runnerup last year, bowing in the final to John M. Hall.

College Hockey Results

Army 4, Mass. State 1.
Harvard 2, Dartmouth 0.
Macalester 3, Carleton 0.
McGill 12, Princeton 1.
Minnesota 4, Fairbanks-Dawson 3.
Montreal 7, Yale 1.
St. Olaf 3, Gustavus Adolphus 1.
Toronto 3, Boston Olympics 3.

Annual B. A. A. Games to Have Japanese Star

The management of the forty-eighth annual indoor B. A. A. games—the "blue ribbon" event on the indoor track and field calendar—has a treat in store for New England track enthusiasts when the outstanding performers in their respective specialties will be presented at the Boston Garden on the evening of Feb. 13.

Tom Kanaly, director of the games, announced that arrangements have been completed for the first appearance of any athlete from the Orient at an indoor set of games in the history of the sport. On Jan. 12, a lithe, little fellow of exceptional ability will sail from Kobe, Japan, for the United States to make his first attempt to prove Japanese superiority in the pole vault, the most spectacular of all events on the B. A. A. games program.

The Japanese star is Suoe Ohe, who finished second in the vault at the Olympic games in Berlin last summer, and who was responsible for Earle Meadows, Uncle Sam's color bearer in this event, and winner of the Olympic title, soaring to such lofty heights that was so necessary in order to be crowned with the Olympic laurel.

New England track fans, the keenest and most enlightened sports followers that can be found in any section of the country, will have their first glimpse of the world's greatest vaulters at the B. A. A. games. Ever since the pole vault was added to the Unicorn program, the world's best performers have always been brought to the Hub for this annual event.

Kanaly also announced that invitations have been extended to Earle Meadows to come to Boston on Feb. 13, as well as George Varoff of the University of Oregon, who last summer at the National A. A. U. championships at Princeton vaulted to a new world's outdoor record, and then two weeks later was unfortunate enough not to make the Olympic Team in the final tryouts at Randall's Island, N. Y.

College Basketball

American 30, Hampden-Sydney 26.
Amherst 40, Clark 31.
Arkansas 42, Baylor 24.
Arkansas St. 38, Hendrix 27.
Army 37, Yale 29.
Auburn 35, Fort Benning 20.
Augsberg 29, MacAlister 23.
Brooklyn 44, Newark 38.
Brooklyn P. I. 30, Stevens Tech 25.
Canisius 31, St. Thomas (Penn.) 29.
Carroll 44, North Central 38.
Chattanooga 27, Georgia 20.
Columbia 34, Cornell 28.
Cornell C. 40, Knox 36.
Culver-Stockton 36, Tarkio 31.
Davidson 35, North Carolina 33.
Dayton 41, Ohio Wesleyan 35.
Delaware 38, Penn M. C. 34.
Drexel 30, Albright 25.
Drew 25, Newark C. E. 21.
Duke 33, Navy 29.
Elon 31, Southeastern 20.
F. and M. 61, Lebanon Valley 38.
Fordham 35, Upsala 14.
Franklin 32, DePauw 24.
G. Washington 48, St. John's 28.
Georgetown C. 38, Transylvania 14.
Georgia Tech 53, Mercer 36.
Gettysburg 42, Ursinus 14.
Grinnell 46, Iowa T. 38.
Harvard 52, Princeton 38.
Hastings 29, Peru T. 27.
Howard 50, Southwestern (Tenn.) 19.
Illinois 31, Wisconsin 28.
Indiana 46, Chicago 26.
Indiana T. 45, Lock Haven T. 27.
Iowa 33, Northwestern 26.
John Carroll 50, Wooster 43.
Kansas St. 44, Iowa St. 31.
Kent 38, Heidelberg 21.
Kenyon 41, Oberlin 26.
Kutztown T. 34, West Chester T. 34.
Lafayette 42, Muhlenberg 28.
L. I. U. 33, Duquesne 26.
Louisiana State 38, Rice 37.
Maine 41, Northeastern 33.
Manchester 39, Huntington 35.
Marquette 34, St. Louis 29.
Marshall 38, Cincinnati 33.
Maryland 48, Virginia M. I. 28.
Mass. St. 50 Williams 41.
Michigan State 42, Geneva 41.
Mississippi St. 33, Florida 16.
Missouri S. of M. 35, Kirksville T. 34.
Muskingum 28, Baldwin W. 20.
N. Y. Aggies 32, Alumni 30.
New York S. T. 28, Norwich 17.
Nebraska 31, Missouri 22.
North Dakota 43, Omaha 24.
Notre Dame 25, Butler 24.
Ohio State 39, N. Y. U. 32.
Ohio 38, Miami 23.
Oklahoma A. and M. 46, Drake 24.
Otterbein 41, Denison 38.
Pennsylvania 49, Dartmouth 32.
Penn State 52, Susquehanna 19.
Pittsburgh 30, Carnegie Tech 26.
Providence 48, Assumption 18.
Purdue 37, Michigan 26.
R. I. State 72, Brown 34.
Roanoke 56, Concord (W. Va.) 33.
Rochester 34, Allegheny 32.
Rutgers 22, Tufts 18.
St. Francis 33, Niagara 26.
St. Lawrence 48, Buffalo 40.
St. Thomas 33, St. Bonaventure 30.
St. Thomas (St. P.) 38, St. Mary's 28.
Savage 42, Alumni 30.
So. Methodist 27, Texas 16.
Springfield 37, New Hampshire 35.
Swarthmore 47, Hamilton 28.
Tennessee 34, Creighton 28.
Toledo 38, Akron 36.
Trenton T. 31, Ithaca 26.
Trinity 29, Union 27.
Baltimore 28, Mt. St. Mary's 27.
Vanderbilt 39, Mid. Tenn. T. 12.
Wagner 49, Webb 30.
Wartenburg 45, Western Union 32.
Washington 41, West. Maryland 22.
W. and J. 52, Bethany 41.
Wesleyan 46, Conn. State 36.
Western Reserve 38, C. C. N. Y. 34.
West. Ky. T. 48, Sewanee 22.
West. Mich. St. 45, Evansville 32.
Winona T. 35, Bemidji T. 34.
Miss. T. 21, Delta T. 18.
Wittenberg 39, Marietta 25.
Worcester P. I. 57, Fitchburg S. T. 27.

B. U. Relay Team Entered

The Boston University relay team has officially filed its entry in the 1937 Boston Y. M. C. A. open handicap track and field meet which is scheduled for Jan. 23. "The Boston 'Y' track squad promises to put the best relay team in its entire history in the race this year," said William C. "Bill" Hultgren, 'Y' track coach. "Heading the list of contenders will be "Red" Murphy, of last year's Holy Cross track team who has been going great guns in all workouts to date. The fact that he no longer has the pressure of studies to compete with his track efforts, will, I am sure, enable him to better any of his past performances. Johnny Ney, ex-Harvard runner, and Everett Eldredge, who starred on several Northeastern University team, together with Tom Callahan, Neville Booth, Robert Pannier and Dennis Doherty will make up the group from which will be chosen the final team." The meet is open to any athlete registered with the N. E. A. A. U.

First Hole in One

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan 11 (AP)—Charley Donnelly, veteran golfing star of the Wachusett Country Club, got the first hole in one of the year. Donnelly canned a brasie shot on the 178-yard fourth hole, playing against a strong but warm wind.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 50c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLISHIT, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profit; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 122, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "First Bootees." They fit the little feet and stay on. Choice of colors, $1 25. MRS. E. FRANKLAND, 827 North 105th Street.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

POSITION open for capable lady to handle local orders for popular Mademoiselle Frocks; pays good commissions weekly; showing exclusive Spring styles; rapid advancement; no experience or investment required. THE WARD-STILLSON CO., Dept. 37, Anderson, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA. — Baxter's lovely new apartments; near bay; Frigidaires; quiet; weekly, monthly; everything furnished; or season, 624 N. E. 86th St.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To sublet until June 30 or longer, in apartment hotel, attractively furnished, 2 rooms and pullman kitchenette, unusual advantages; references essential. S. F. Foster. Long. 2200.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94th, 69 W.—Spacious living room, kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

DANCING

SPRING term for children starts Jan. 9. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., New York City.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, remodeling, alterations, 20 years' experience, best N. Y. C. firms, references given, home or out, reasonable. MUSTOE, Monument 2-3286, N. Y. C.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
294 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3343

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT
27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3433-33 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS

FURRIERS

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES F. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HARDWOOD FLOORS

LAID, finished, old floors resurfaced or cleaned; dustless electric machines; anywhere within 50 miles of Toronto, Ont. G. A. FRAWLEY, 193 High Park Ave. Ph. JU. 5706.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT houseman at once, single; must be able to drive car, assist in kitchen department and serve in dining room as substitute; Christian Scientist preferred; references required. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Phone Huntington 23.

FARMER and handyman, to take care of stock, chickens, dogs, etc., and do general work around farm within 50 miles from New York City; salary $75 per month, with house and farm provisions included; married or single; must be Christian Scientist. Please write, giving age, experience and other particulars to Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

GREENWICH, CONN.—Family going abroad desire to rent large 14-room house, furnished or unfurnished; $1000 monthly; on 14-acre estate; garage with living quarters, hot house; three miles from station. Communicate, HAROLD MARIETTA, Box 1694.

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FULL or part load wanted, N. J., N. Y. C., vicinity, or en route, Jan. 15 or 16. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Centre, Boston, Mass.
Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Boro Hall, 48 Livingston Street—Large, comfortable, well-heated front room, bath on floor; all subways. Phone Cumberland 6-2145.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlboro Road (Flatbush)—Large front room, private bath, kitchenette, 2 minutes B. M. T.; quiet home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1860 Columbia Road, Apt. 501—Pleasant corner room for employed lady; in family of two; two car lines; references. Phone Columbia 0810.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1482 Southern Ave., S. E., 15 min. drive from Capitol—Front room next to bath; cozy,

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. Withdrawn Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4343.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPANION—Young man desires position; helper; educated; go anywhere. Address C. G. P., P. O. Box 833, Haverhill, Mass.

YOUNG man, 31, desires to join company as junior salesman; wishes to learn business thoroughly; will go anywhere. Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FAMILY—Experienced American nursery governess, 12 years in France; fluent French, seeks situation in America. Julia Dorsay, 8 rue Edouard Fournier.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE M. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 300 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

MADELIENE DELIGHT BROOKS, Soprano, radio and club work; teacher of singing. 58 Harland Road, Waltham, Mass. Phones: Middlesex 2060 and Waltham 2483-R.

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie. Col. 5-5800, 10 W. 81st St., N.Y.C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 90 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high-cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. Wisconsin 7-7969, Opp. Empire State Building.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

Home Made Bread, Rolls, Pies and Pastries, Fresh Daily. Try our own make Ice Cream.
Watch for our Weekly Special
Seven Day Baking
HAIG'S BAKERY
2473-18th Street N. W.
Near 18th and Columbia Road

Letter Writer Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1788 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

Nutter's Pre-Inventory Sale
Drastic markdowns from our regular stock offer tremendous values. Manufacturers' price concessions on special purchases bring equally great savings at this sale.
L. C. NUTTER
46-48 COURT STREET

Try Walton's Dinner Rolls
from
WALTON'S BAKERY
AUBURN

PERKINS & CURTIS
INCORPORATED
Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work
62 Minot Avenue Phone 162

L. E. FLANDERS CO.
62 COURT STREET
Sale of Overcoats

$50.00 now $39.50	$36.00 now $24.50
$40.00 now $32.50	$25.00 now $19.50
$35.00 now $28.50	$19.50 now $16.50

BANGOR

Rinz Co.
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
We take this opportunity to thank Monitor readers for their patronage during the past year and extend best wishes for the New Year.

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
GOSSARD CORSETS
Smith's Specialty Shop
HATS HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

For Value and Quality
SHOP AT
BOSTON TEA STORE
149 MAIN STREET PHONE 188
Delivery Service

LEWISTON

(Continued)

Phone 1668
DAVIS BEAUTY SALON
HELEN V. EMERY, Prop.
All branches of Beauty Culture
Specialists in Hair Dyeing
Hayes Bldg. 79 Park Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JANUARY CLEARANCE VALUES
On sale all through January. Special values in Apparel and Accessories for misses, women and children.
OWEN, MOORE'S
PORTLAND MAINE

Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 Congress Street
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Remodeling Lovely "Old" Pieces You May Have Laid Away.
We insist that you be satisfied with work we do. We ask that you give us a trial.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
General Electric Appliances and Radios
Kelvinator and Grunow Lynn
Refrigeration Oil Burners
28 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1486

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
31A SOUTH MAIN ST.
PHONE 201
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

Choice Selection of Small Gifts
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

PRINTS
in Dresses
Real headline news for Spring.
HARRY G. EMMONS

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

A Complete Line
of
DRESS GLOVES
Lined and Unlined
Brown and Batchelder

DOVER

When in Dover, N. H.,
Eat at
DAERIS RESTAURANT
MORRILL BLDG.
Corner Central Ave. and Third St.
Delicious Food
Our Ice Cream Made from Pure Cream

A Happy New Year to Our Monitor Patrons.
WALK-OVER Shoe Store
E. HUGHES
MORRILL BLDG.
Visit our Newly Remodeled Store
Twice as Much Furniture.
E. ANTON FURNITURE
INCORPORATED
38 Third Street
Household Furnishings — Antiques
Tel. 856

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
There are wonderful money-saving opportunities in this week's
After Christmas Markdowns
on
Coats and Dresses
Follow Those Who Know to Hill's
January Clearance Sale
for real markdowns
JAMES W. HILL CO.

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
118 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing
73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 282

Abbott Metal Markers
Set for Textbook $2.00
Set for Bible $1.75
Also Markilo Markers $1.00 and Pencils and Erasers.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging *and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done*
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

— Winter Motoring —
Driving pleasure depends upon the condition of your car. Change now to winter gear lubricants and prepare your radiators.
Individual Supervision— Superior Workmanship
BROWN'S GARAGE
36 NO. ADAMS ST. PHONE 4845

Gelinas Cleaners
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
566 Somerville St. Phone 1116-W
N. H. Cleaners for N. H. People

Corona *With* Floating Shift
STANDARD STERLING SILENT
Come in and let us explain the difference.
New Hampshire Typewriter Co,
141 Hanover Street Phone 1160

NASHUA

Clearance Sale
Reduction on Coats and Dresses
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

(Continued)

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ROGER & GALLET
Face Powder
Roger & Gallet Toiletries
Bellevue Avenue

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
513 THAMES STREET TEL. 573
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Our January Sale of Foundation Garments
Featuring our best selling lines at Very Special Prices

NACHMAN'S
43rd January Sales
Now in Progress

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

Combeco DYE WORKS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Tel. 25345 229 Granby Street

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.
DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

(Continued)

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

COFER'S
RUGS :: LINOLEUMS
:: DRAPERIES ::
:: WINDOW SHADES ::
124 College Place PHONE 21966

W. C. Swartz Co., Inc.
January White Sales
Household Cottons and Linens
at much-lower-than-usual prices
Table linens, Banquet linens, Bed linens, Bath Towels, Bath Mats, and the like.

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Our Annual Pre-Inventory Sale now in Progress.
Unusual Savings Offered in Smart Winter Apparel
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Farmers
CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.
F. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH

Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 10th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1301 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 30th Street

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

JENKINS GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.
Phone M33

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks
Neckwear, Gloves
Mufflers
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

Hudson's Bay Company
From Year to Year, Ever Closer to the Hearts and Homes of More Than 100,000 Families.
The human relationship between you and us is the real bond that measures our success in serving your daily needs.
We think of the "Bay" as an institution alive with a spirit that responds to the task of meeting your problems.
Again We Wish You All A Happy New Year

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?
You never pay more at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583
FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
FRESH FLOWERS
Add a touch of fragrant charm to your home during the long winter months. See our selection of roses, daffodils, narcissi . . . and blossoming plants.
"THE BAY" FLORIST SHOP, MAIN FLOOR

The WINNIPEG SUPPLY-FUEL COMPANY LIMITED
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST. WINNIPEG 37-101
"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

REALTORS - INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS - BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

Houston & Masterman
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVENUE

CLEANERS DYERS
QUINTON'S
FURRIERS TEL. 42361

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KNIT IT
and be in style!
USE
MONARCH WOOL
and you'll have real satisfaction
Robinson's are Hamilton headquarters for Monarch Wools and there's a Monarch wool for every modern purpose, from the soft 2-ply "Fairy" to the heavy 4-ply "Jumbo." Prices range from 18c to 40c.
The G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.

For Coal, Coke or Wood
Call
JAMES STODDART
133 Melrose Avenue N.
GARFIELD 3448

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

(Continued)

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO Furniture Ltd.
Real Home Furnishers
We expect our
Mid-Winter Sale
to be the best in our experienc of over forty years.
Because our growth has been perpetual, we are better equipped now than ever before to serve you.
We thank you for your patronage in the past and anticipate the continuance of your support.

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
437 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1963 371 Dundas Street

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
48 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1949

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cumming's Prosperity Sale

A Profit Sharing Event

15 Days Only starting Jan. 7th, Thursday

Men's, Young Men's, Students' and Boys'

Suits and Overcoats
Furnishings

Woolen Coats
Wind breakers
Hats and Caps
Ties and Hosiery

Cumming The Clothier

248 DUNDAS ST., LONDON
Stores in Stratford and Galt

OTTAWA

USE

Ottawa Dairy LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

Burn Our Fuel and enjoy your own fireside

F. W. ARGUE Limited
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK ST.

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASSOCIATED HAIRDRESSERS
at 288 YONGE STREET
Toronto's Newest and Most Modern Salon
SPECIALIZING IN
Wireless Permanent Waving, Personality Hair Cutting, and all Types of Beauty Culture by Experts of Long Standing.
Budget Prices
For Appointment ELgin 8019
Manageress, Miss J. Anderson

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

Phone MElrose 1950 527 BLOOR ST. W.
PRINCE HARDWARE
COMPANY LIMITED
Crockery, Paints, Oils and Glass. Plumbing, Tinsmithing, etc., Electric Wiring and Repairs. Estimates Furnished. Carpentering Done.
Emergency Calls—KEn. 4763 W. LOm. 2788

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING
Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable.
2371 QUEEN ST. E. HO. 6450

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
293 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

"He serves best who waits upon others"
MARY CADMAN
(MADAME MELLORS)
BEAUTY CENTRE
HAIRDRESSING COSMETICS
46 Bloor St. E. RA. 6838

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

G. S. BEER
1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378

WE SPECIALIZE IN CUSTOM MADE FUR COATS

WINDSOR

Sale of FUR COATS
Including Beautiful
PERSIAN LAMBS
Credit Terms If Desired
L. P. LAZARE
14 Chatham St. East Phone 3-2418

Tann's Super Stations
Wyandotte and Hall
Howard and Tecumseh Rd.
Sandwich and Glengarry
Ottawa and Pillette, E. Windsor
PENNZOIL MOTOR OIL—FROST COP.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3436
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Announcing
UNDINE
AN ENTIRELY NEW PERMANENT WAVING PROCESS
1459 METCALFE STREET LA. 8136

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-made types of cakes a specialty.
Fitz 4651

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Save 20% or More in the JANUARY SALE of FURS at

Simpson's

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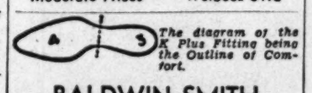

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Studies In the Psalms

No. 46 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 9 and 10

A Dramatic Anthem of Judgment

(Psalms of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

In the Golden Treasury Psalter there is a translation which preserves the very interesting alphabetical structure of the rare acrostic psalms, of which this anthem is an example. But this anthem, like Psalms 27 and 144, differs from the Votive and Festal anthems in that it is dramatic in character, testifying first to the triumphant deliverance from trouble, next to the trouble which has been overcome, then to the thanksgiving for deliverance.

The problem of trouble and its relief in the Old Testament merges in the thought of judgment, which to the Old Testament writers meant an irresistible power at work for the confusion of evil doing; in other words, the everlasting daily conflict going on between good and evil, in which evil is decidedly doomed. This thought of judgment is the counterpart of our modern understanding of the supremacy of infinite good and infinite protection.

First the great triumph of judgment (the confusion of evil doing) is marvelously and dramatically presented. In verses 13 and 14, the cry of the sufferer interrupts the recital of the avenging judgment, which continues to its conclusion:

Arise, O Lord; let not man prevail:
Let the heathen be judged in thy sight.

The first 12 verses of Psalm 10 now present the trouble from which the sufferer has been happily delivered. It is the covetous nature and ungodly pride of the one who oppresses and preys upon his fellow men, who "hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten: he hideth his face; he will never see it."

What a commentary upon social justice, which so often goes awry and does not bring to justice the one who "lieth in wait to catch the poor."

Valiantly the song of triumph is heard again, in a great plea to forget not the humble, the man of true humility, who recognizes the allness of God and the powerlessness of evil for,

The Lord is King for ever and ever
The heathen are perished out of his land.

This is one of the rare examples of a psalm designated as appropriate for boy sopranos, muth-labben. This word, muth-labben, or almuth-labben, literally means "maidens of the son," which commentators generally believe indicates male sopranos.

Motoraids

Windshield Aids

EVEN though winter troubles are being met more and more effectively by automotive engineers, there is hardly a motorist who has not been unexpectedly caught in a storm and been disturbed by windshield trouble. Two small objects, kept handy in the car pocket, will greatly aid at such times:

1. An old razor blade—to scrape the frost and ice that may coat the outside of the glass. (A holder for this may be purchased at almost any hardware or paint store.)

2. A packet of cleansing tissues—for wiping the inside of the glass. (These tissues have proved far more efficient than a cloth since they do not smear and do absorb the moisture more quickly.)—W. H. P., Englewood, Colo.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Method of Rejoining

Question: If a person resigns from a chapter of an organization and wishes at a later date to enter another chapter of the same organization, does that person have to serve a term of pledgeship and go through an informal and formal initiation as required for new members? The member was an officer and in good standing at the time of resigning. We have a rule on transfers, but this is not a transfer.

Answer: If the bylaws make no other provision for a member who has resigned and wishes to rejoin, such a person would have to follow exactly the same procedure for joining as anyone else.

A Happy Smile—

Monitor Camera Club From A. H. Bosworth, Fall River Mills, Calif.

A Pitt River Indian Papoose

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Looking across to the "Lighter Vein" column, the Puzzle Corner has this facetious remark to make in cryptographic form:

ABC AD EFC GFHGD IHDDH-GJKEHCL HB ECKKHBM N OAPC LCCQL EA RC EFNE CHEFCS HE FNL RCCB LCCB RCDASC, AS EFNE HE FNL BAE RCCB LCCB TCE.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the name of the book of the Bible, "studies" in which have been a Daily Feature on this page for some weeks——add the number of letters in the missing word from the following verse: "O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good: because his mercy . . . for ever."——; subtract the number of letters in the word missing from this verse: "The Lord is my strength and song, and is become my . . . ."——; multiply by the number of letters in the word missing from: "The right . . . of the Lord is exalted."——; divide by the number of letters in the word missing from this verse: "I shall not die, but . . . and declare the works of the Lord."——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

The making of STEEL generally causes plenty of SMOKE. In other words, how much smoke will you make in changing STEEL to SMOKE in 5 moves?

Rebus

A Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader shares this rebus which represents a 6-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

R OM

The maker of this selected the word at REBUS

Fun With Synonyms

We start the week again with more synonyms, the synonym for the first word being checked in the usual way. Try the others:

1	academic	benevolent	
2	docile	mixed	
3	evident	literary	1
4	arduous	liberal	
5	impromptu	gentle	
6	faithful	apparent	
7	frugal	difficult	
8	generous	stanch	
9	heterogeneous	extemporaneous	
10	humane	prudent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation For Today

TO HAVE a respect for ourselves guides our morals; and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—STERNE.

Brevities

London Opinion: "Theater audiences would be astonished if they saw what went on behind the scenery during a play," remarks a dramatic critic. As it is, they are merely surprised sometimes at what goes on in front of it.

St. Louis Star-Times: H. R. Ekins says you can travel round the world for $5000. Maybe so, but where would that get you?

Judge: And nothing melts quite so rapidly as the city's appropriation for snow removal.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page)

1. What is the political line-up of the Seventy-fifth Congress?

2. What "innovation in democracy" is being introduced by Nebraska?

3. (a) How did the public debt of the United States, on Dec. 31, 1936, compare with Dec. 31, 1930? (b) How did the gross per capita debt, on Dec. 31, 1936, compare with March 31, 1917? (c) When, according to President Roosevelt, will the United States budget be balanced?

4. Has the United States entered the naval rearmament race?

5. How much are the two new battleships to cost United States taxpayers?

6. What has Japan done to halt the drop of the yen?

7. (a) Was the United States Post Office Department able to show a profit during the last fiscal year? (b) How much, in dimes, was taken from undeliverable "chain letters" by the Post Office Department last year?

8. The Crown Princess of what European nation was married last week?

9. What happened to Marshal Chang Hsaio-liang, who kidnaped China's generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek?

10. Was the law banning munitions shipments to Spain rushed through Congress in time to halt the shipment of $2,700,000 worth of planes to Spanish loyalists?

11. Does Larry Kelley, Yale's all-America end, plan to play professional football next year?

12. Has President Roosevelt announced a plan for amending the United States Constitution?

13. On what conditions have Germany and Italy accepted the Franco-British proposal to ban foreign enlistments in the Spanish revolution?

14. (a) How many workers may be affected by the strike in General Motors plants? (b) What new strike technique is employed? (c) What are the strikers demanding?

15. What has caused the sudden dwindling of French strikes?

16. Unless extension is granted by Congress, when will the President's power to continue the CCC expire?

17. (a) What are the ranking salaries in the United States? (b) According to United States Treasury reports, what were the 1936 earnings of Shirley Temple, Warner Baxter, John Boles, Claudette Colbert, Gary Cooper, William Powell, Wallace Beery, Major Bowes, Fred Astaire, and Marlene Dietrich?

18. How did Sears Roebuck & Co. sales for 1936 compare with 1935?

19. What famous art collection is being given over to the people of the United States as a possible nucleus of a national art center?

20. Are France and Britain concentrating war vessels near Spain?

Sunbonnet Sue

—Is Catching

Monitor Camera Club From Fred R. Meredith, Edmonton, Alberta

Fun in Canadian Snows

In Lighter Vein

Family Touch

"When we are married," she said, "you won't expect me to give up all my spinster ways, will you?"

"No, dear," he replied. "It would be a good idea to continue some of them—getting your pocket-money from your father, for instance."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Helpful John

Mother (finding John, aged 4, playing with her purse): "John, put that down. You know you mustn't play with Mummie's purse."

John: "Oh, Mummie, I wasn't playing—I was helping. I've licked all your stamps ready to go on your letters."—Labor.

Unanimous!

Young clergyman in an endeavor to impress the bishop: "I prepared that sermon in half an hour, and preached it at once, and thought nothing of it."

Bishop: "Indeed! Your hearers are agreed with you, for they also thought nothing of it."

—New Yorker

A bull-voiced young fellow of Pawling
Competes in the meets for hog-calling;
The people applaud,
And the judges are awed,
But the hogs find it simply appalling.

Checking the Carolers

Restrictions were imposed on Christmas carolers in a good many districts, but perhaps the most effectual check upon "waits" was that devised some years ago by a well-known doctor in a Midland town.

A kind-hearted man, and a keen collector on behalf of local charities, he had a strong dislike of the amateur carolers who seemed to make a special mark of his house, but did not wish to be brusque with them.

So one year he went out to the first band that visited him, invited them into the house, gave them coffee, then appealed to them for a subscription for the local hospital.

He had no more visits from carolers.—Yorkshire Post.

Separate Operations

"Two good aids to well-being are to swim regularly and drink plenty of water."

"To insure the most gratifying results, I suppose these should be done separately."

Paid in Full!

"There's one thrill the wealthy never enjoy."

"What's that?"

"The joy of paying the last installment on something."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Taffy Race

A piece of taffy is tied to the end of a white linen thread about 20 feet long. A string is stretched across one end of the room and the taffy suspended over it. The other end of the thread is given to the person who is contesting, who is then expected to work his way to the taffy by gathering the thread into his mouth as he goes along without touching it with his hands.

This may be repeated—with fresh equipment—by the next contestant, and so on, each one being timed (or many pieces of taffy may be strung up at once, and all race together).

The first one, or the quickest, to reach his taffy is rewarded with a prize; while the last, or the slowest, must pay a forfeit by performing three stunts which the others designate.

This game is especially good for children's parties, but it often enlivens a party of adults.—F. H. G., Wolfeboro, N. H.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: One of the chief difficulties in telling a joke seems to be that either it has been seen before, or that it has not been seen yet.

Bible Arithmetic: 6 (Psalms) plus 8 (endureth), minus .9 (salvation), times 4 (hand), divided by 4 (live), equals 5.

Letter Changing: Steel, stell, stele, stole, stoke, smoke.

Rebus: R and OM (Random).

Fun With Synonyms: Academic—literary; docile—gentle; evident—apparent; arduous—difficult; impromptu—extemporaneous; faithful—stanch; frugal—prudent; generous—liberal; heterogeneous—mixed; humane—benevolent.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Opportunity for Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auburndale, Mass.

When Mary answered the telephone one morning, it was her cousin calling to say that a friend had just done a courageous thing. He had, at great risk, rescued two boys who had fallen through the ice while skating. The cousin added, "Oh, if only I had an opportunity some time to do some real good!"

Mary went out to market then, still thinking of what her cousin had told her. The little neighborhood grocery was usually crowded, and often one had to wait for service. A harassed young mother was trying to get her ordering done while her toddling child continually ran behind the counter, or got into open box displays, or opened the door, which let in a wintry gust.

A happy-faced woman, Mrs. M——, saw the predicament, and took the child up into her arms, telling it interesting stories about the things in the store. The grateful young mother was able to complete her ordering quickly.

The telephone had been ringing insistently, and the storekeeper, with so many people waiting, had not been able to answer it. Mrs. M—— wanted to know if she couldn't take down the telephone order to help out, which she did.

Mrs. M—— then noticed the store cat looking in through the door. She swiftly went to let it in, knowing how cold it was outside. The cat arched itself against her ankles in gratitude, and Mrs. M—— stroked it gently, saying, "Ginger and I are old friends."

The storekeeper then said, "I guess it's your turn now, Mrs. M——. What can I get for you?"

Mrs. M—— pointed out a neighbor who had come in since she arrived, and said, "I think Mrs. J—— wants some things in a hurry for her children's lunch. I don't mind waiting."

When Mary left that store she was thoughtful. It occurred to her that if one were looking for the chance to do the great and wonderful thing, such as her cousin longed to do, one might overlook the opportunities at hand for many simple kindnesses. Mrs. M—— had been in the store only a few moments, but she had found the way to help others in several instances.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. In the Senate there are 76 Democrats, 16 Republicans, 2 Farmer-Laborites, 1 Progressive and 1 Independent; in the House there are 335 Democrats, 88 Republicans, 12 Progressives and Farmer-Laborites (the most disproportionate one-party control since 1855).

2. A unicameral State Assembly (only one legislative body). The State has been divided into 43 districts, with one Representative for each; the former plan called for Representatives from 100 districts for the House, and Senators from 33 districts for the Senate.

3. (a) The public debt on Dec. 31, 1936, was $34,406,920,961, and on Dec. 31, 1930 (the post-war low), it was $16,026,087,087. (b) The per capita debt on Dec. 31, 1936, was $268.96—17 times higher than the pre-war per capita debt on March 31, 1917, of $12.36. (c) The President foresees a balancing of the national budget in 1939, except for debt deductions; in 1939 the budget is to be fully balanced.

4. Yes; on Jan. 8, President Roosevelt, with repeated expressions of regret, gave an order to the Navy to let contracts for two battleships, replacements for the present Arkansas and New York.

5. $50,000,000 each.

6. On Jan. 8, the Government took control of all foreign exchange transactions. (Bankers say that the action amounts to virtual control of foreign trade.)

7. (a) No; but the loss of $85,314,326 is blamed on Congress by Postmaster General Farley. (b) $30,800.

8. Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands became the bride of Prince Bernhard of the German principality, Lippe-Biesterfeld.

9. He was fully pardoned, following an appeal to the generalissimo.

10. No.

11. He says: "I have a proposition that will net me about $8000 a year, and that's too good to turn down." (The proposition is a berth with the Detroit Lions, plus an advertising tie-up.)

12. No; instead, he appeals to the Supreme Court "to do its part in making democracy successful."

13. They insist that an all-embracing plan be formulated to prevent every form of interference in Spain, direct or indirect.

14. (a) 136,000 workers may eventually be forced out. (b) The "new technique" is to organize strikes in factories providing such essentials as bodies, frames, ignition, and wheels—realizing that without these the other factories must shut down. (c) The strikers demand, among other things: Recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America as sole bargaining agency between General Motors and its employees; a 30-hour week and a 6-hour day, with time and one half for all overtime; and establishment of a minimum rate of pay "commensurate with an American standard of living."

15. A new compulsory arbitration law.

16. On March 31, 1937.

17. (a) The two leading wage earners for 1936, according to Treasury reports, were William Randolph Hearst ($367,000) and Mae West ($460,833). (b) Last year Shirley Temple earned $48,000; Warner Baxter, $308,000; John Boles, $117,416; Claudette Colbert, $109,000; Gary Cooper, 150,000; William Powell, $46,666; Wallace Beery, $75,000; Major Bowes, $135,042; Fred Astaire, $127,875; Marlene Dietrich, $368,000.

18. $496,715,393 in 1936, and $391,438,649 in 1935.

19. Andrew W. Mellon's $19,000,000 collection.

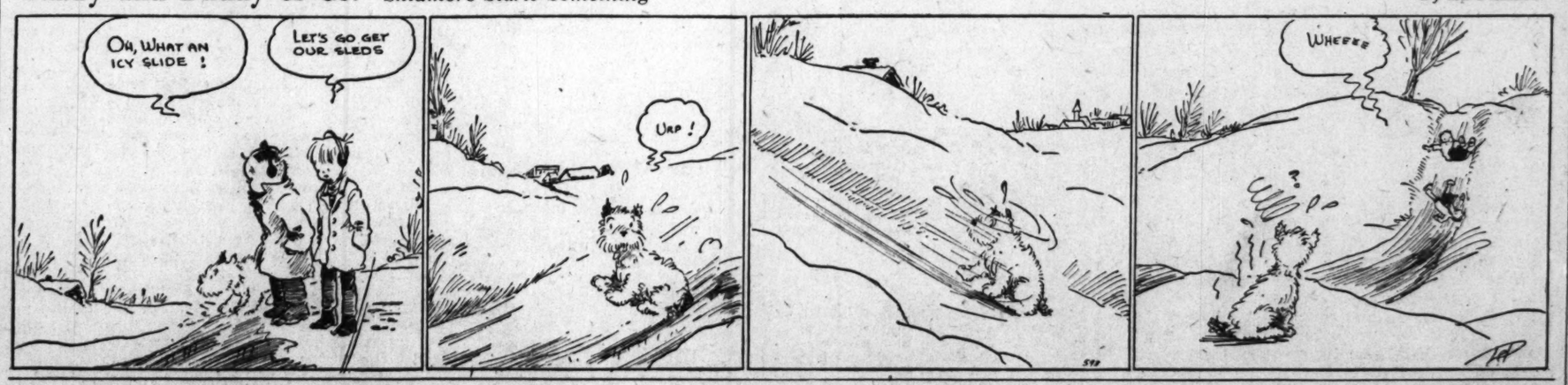
20. Yes; France has ordered 34 ships to maneuver off Spain, and Britain has sent its home fleet to the Mediterranean.

The Listening Ear

Beethoven was a lover of nature. Every natural beauty spoke to him of the presence and goodness of God. He said, "When I am in the fields, I seem to hear every tree saying, 'Holy! Holy! Holy!'"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore Starts Something*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's an Ill Wind, Etc.*

By CARMACK

Wow! The Boss certainly can make a powerful lot of noise with his trombone— Some of it is all right—
And some of it is terrible—
But I decided today that if he keeps it up long enough maybe his folks will get used to a noise and won't object if I do a little barking now and then—
So I got busy and wiggled my tail and encouraged him all I could—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."*

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• Editorials •

Striking—and Thinking

LABOR disturbances always arrive sooner or later at a phase in which thinking takes the ascendency over mere impulse, honest investigation supplants stubborn prejudice and a search for solutions overshadows the desire for power.

Fortunately, the thinking stage seems to have arrived early in the automobile strike that has gripped plants of the General Motors Corporation across a large part of the United States. True, the calling of the local shutdowns in various places seems to have been perhaps too hasty even for the best union strategy. This may have been due to the unwonted ease and effectiveness of the new "sit-down" type of strike in which workers stay passively at their posts and in possession of the plant instead of walking a picket line outside.

This method seems to have shown its possibilities of keeping better order among the strikers, and it has the advantage from their point of view of preventing the jobs being taken and operations resumed by strikebreakers.

But the method by its very effectiveness may prove a two-edged weapon. This is indicated by the resentment reported among workers satisfied with their jobs and desirous of earning the waiting pay envelopes but compelled to remain idle by the tying up of supplies and assembly lines. Formation of an alliance among such workers in Flint and the support craft unions in the American Federation of Labor are giving the company show how serious is the schism in labor ranks.

The absence of unanimity makes untenable the extreme positions of either the company or the union officials. Whatever may be the union membership, and it probably is not near a majority, it comprises a substantial number of the employees of General Motors. When W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation, insists on the right of a minority or even an individual employee to deal directly with the corporation, he cannot consistently refuse to see the representative of those who wish the United Automobile Workers of America as their bargaining agent.

On the other hand, it was plainly unreasonable for Homer Martin, president of the automobile workers' union, to demand that his organization be recognized as the only bargaining agency for all the employees of the motor factories, including the many thousands who favor the company's employee representation system or who simply do not wish to pay union dues.

It is an encouraging sign that the union board of strategy has withdrawn this demand for sole recognition as a partial result of the efforts of Gov. Frank Murphy to obtain a joint conference between heads of the company and of the union. The peacefulness of the procedure on both sides thus far is ground for gratification and for hope that the company likewise will make concessions in keeping with its recognition of the theory of collective bargaining. Mediation of the United States Department of Labor or the President, if necessary, can be most effective in an atmosphere of conciliation.

The company's assurance that no man need join a union to get a job should imply also that no man will lose his job for joining one. The union's postulate that all who get the benefit of its efforts for better working conditions should help pay for those efforts in dues has a corollary that men who consider its efforts misdirected and injurious rather than beneficial should have a freedom of choice.

The atmosphere of order rather than violence is conducive of that thoughtful and fair-minded attitude in which just settlements can be worked out rather than victories of personal or economic power. And this is what is needed. For the outcome in the automobile dispute will write a kind of constitutional law for the government of labor relations in a large segment of American industry for a long time to come.

"Nothing Worth Stealing"

ONE wonders what the author of "Little Women" would make of the reported remark of a convicted vagrant that at the Alcott House in Concord, Massachusetts, he could find "nothing worth stealing" among the antique and rare manuscript collections of that literary shrine. The incident illumines the dependence of human values upon viewpoints, if it does no more.

It is easy to imagine how Louisa's warm heart would long to plumb the cause of such an attempted depredation and perhaps translate her findings into a human interest story in which reform would provide a happy ending and a new beginning.

Justice must take its course; but meanwhile may one not ponder profitably upon values not measured by money; think how living is enriched by things beyond the reach of materialists, and humbly pray to be continually apprehensive of the worth of these things in the daily round?

PUBLIC SAFETY is further imperiled since liquor is now being sold by many of the gasoline stations along the highway. Can it be that liquor sellers are encouraging people to drive themselves to drink?

"WOMAN YAWNS nine days," a headline heralds. But Congress has only been in session a week!

Budget Plans in the Balance

ONE of the singularities of the American fiscal system is that the appropriating power belongs to Congress. An independent Congress may therefore upset all the best laid plans of presidential budget making. But the Seventy-fifth Congress is unique in American annals. Never before has the President been so overwhelmingly supported in Congress by members of his own party.

But the President's hands would be strengthened for economy if during this Congress the people were zealously to uphold executive control over the purse. Is Mr. Roosevelt entitled to that support on the basis of the budget which he presented to Congress Friday? On balance he is. There will be no dispute about the goal. It is over the methods of achieving it that dispute arises.

First there is no actual pledge to balance the budget in 1938. It all depends upon the behavior of business—how fast it absorbs the public relief rolls. Clearly, however, government has a responsibility in this connection as well as business. At this time of definite recovery there should be as much attention devoted to dislodging the molluscs as in protecting the unfortunate.

A balanced budget may be achieved either out of an increase in revenue or out of a reduction in expenses. President Roosevelt is relying primarily upon the former method. It is true that for the fiscal year 1937-38 "recovery and relief" will be reduced by a billion dollars. Receipts, however, are expected to show about a billion and a half dollar rise. And the swelling revenue is expected to be raised without adding to the tax load.

One would have wished for a sharper reduction in the "recovery and relief" item and some revision in the tax laws.

Nevertheless the virtue of the President's budget is that it sets the goal of balance. For that reason the President's fiscal hands should be upheld against congressional depredations, since there is no hope of congressional savings. When the last figure is entered in the Treasury books next June, the United States will have operated for seven whole years in the red. It is all too easy for the practice to become a habit. Irresponsibility in appropriations is encouraged when the appropriations need not be underwritten by the taxpayers. New vested interests arise to plague the exchequer. In the words of A. A. Berle, the new motto for government should be, "Not a nickel for your pressure, but everything for your need."

In this matter of need, however, the rights of the whole people come first.

Under the Roosevelt regime the Government has been used, as Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board recently put it to New England bankers, as "a compensatory agency" to do just the opposite of what private business and individuals were doing; namely, to spend when they were not spending, to invest when they were not investing. That is what is meant by reflation. But private business and individuals are now spending; they are now investing. Thus the logic of the philosophy calls now for government retrenchment, and the first item on the program is to restore a balance in the national accounts. Otherwise reflation will degenerate into the type of inflation which in history has ruined entire nations.

One-Stroke Lawmaking

NEBRASKA has inaugurated her one-house legislature. With the blessing of its sponsor, Senator George W. Norris, the unicameral non-partisan assembly has begun its session. But Senator Norris warned the members that "special interests" would do all they could to embarrass the experiment and misconstrue its effects.

This seems a rather needless whacking of the bushes for goblins. It may be that professional politicians and lobbyists do not relish a change of the rules by which they have learned to operate. Mr. Norris may have some special information that "representatives of greed and monopoly" are conniving to make the work a failure. Still, the probabilities are that the forty-three members of the new house will need to look within as much as without for the factors that will determine the success of the unicameral plan.

It was not by accident but by experience that the two-house, or bicameral, legislature became the prevalent form in the United States. Pennsylvania had a single-house assembly in Benjamin Franklin's time and he urged it for the national government. The conscious purposes, however, of preventing hasty legislation and of representing both the popular and the conservative impulses of the community impelled the state-government designers generally to set up the bicameral machinery. It might be slower but it would be safer, they thought.

Whether citizens and their representatives have now reached a stage of political education where they can trust their first thoughts as much as their second or else can trust their own self-restraint in matters of doubt—this is the question. If so, states can indulge the desire for a quicker, more decisive lawmaking machinery. The quality of judgment exercised by the Nebraska legislators will be watched intently by states potentially interested in following the new lead.

History in Journalese

Book News of the Day

THE exposition of American history during the twentieth century has been distinguished by two trends: the trend toward popularization, and the "debunking" trend or tendency to remove the national heroes from their pedestals, dust them off and bring them to life as human beings possessing vices as well as virtues. Since we were brought up on their virtues, the new school seemed to throw the spotlight on their weaknesses and vices, but that is a natural consequence of approaching a problem in a new way: when you are trying to explain anything you exaggerate the point you wish to make.

W. E. Woodward has played a conspicuous part in both the popularization of American history and the debunking of the national heroes. His life of Washington caused a sensation. Many readers came away feeling a deeper regard for Washington than before: if, instead of an ethereal being whose worst sin was chopping down a cherry tree, he was, in fact, a human being possessed of a good deal of human frailty, his character and achievements seemed the more remarkable.

Mr. Woodward went on to debunk General Grant, but that was a less sensational achievement: as the pedestal was not so high as Washington's, the fall was less shattering. Grant never quite lost his human qualities, even in the pages of history.

In both cases Mr. Woodward's contribution was not his exhuming of new facts, but his orientation to the facts already available. His relationship to American history is not unlike that of the politically appointed Ambassador to the foreign service: completely inexperienced in the technique of diplomacy, he relies on the professional diplomatic corps for the handling of technical details but, bringing a fresh point of view to their problems, often sees the woods where they see only trees.

In his latest work, A NEW AMERICAN HISTORY (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $4), Mr. Woodward has undertaken to bring his point of view to bear on the whole canvas of American history. He makes no pretense to original research or scholarship; he has not discovered Columbus's secret journal or a volume of lyric poetry written by Washington at Valley Forge. His book is perhaps most noteworthy for its readability; no one else has written a reasonably exhaustive American history that is so easy to read. This is also its greatest weakness, for Mr. Woodward is sometimes more facetious than accurate, and often more amusing than profound. He refers to a musket as a shotgun, and leaves out important segments of the Revolution entirely.

The book covers the whole length of its subject, from Columbus to the election of Franklin Roosevelt. It is the first American history which looks back on the Hoover campaign with perspective, and Mr. Woodward is the first American historian who is in a position to regard the era of business domination as a completed phase of our national life. As he concludes: "Business had a free hand and made a tremendous mess of it."

The chief importance of the book lies in its free and easy journalistic style and tone of gentle amusement. Because it is readable it will stimulate interest in American history and encourage laymen to dig deeper; if it adds nothing to the stock of our knowledge it does bring that knowledge to the light and forcibly help to dispel the long accepted notion that American history is dull. J. P.

The Water's There

Shoe Shine

ON ONE side of me dozed a big traffic policeman in his stocking feet. He had taken off his gloves, too, and tilted his hat over his eyes. Interestedly I gazed around the small room from my perch on the shoe-shining stand, wondering which of the burly looking boots might be his. There was no mistaking them—black and heavy, with a look of stance about them.

"The Three Brothers Trupiano" was the sign on the mirror in front of me, so after locating the missing boots, I counted the brothers.

"Whirrrrr," buzzed the cobbler's lathe, and then, rending the other noises, "Zing, clack, whack," interjected his machine as one nubbly shoe took on a new and shining sole. The cobbler was the biggest brother Trupiano, surrounded by shoes, his brawny arms bare to the elbows.

Velasquez might have painted the scene along with the tapestry weavers—or perhaps a more modern Picasso. In the back of the shop a cloud of steam rose from the pressing machine where a pair of trousers were being invested with sharp-edged creases. I could imagine with what satisfaction their owner would view that edge—until the next rain. The clamp and hiss of the presser added its own song to the busy drone of the sewing machine, where a girl in a bright orange sweater ran up a seam on a coat.

The youngest brother Trupiano now approached me with a grin of welcome flashing across bright brown eyes, the color of a robin's, and big white teeth. A little boy who had just been shined for Sunday, was stepping reluctantly down from his perch and offering his dime. There were only the three of us just then, and the policeman, now waked up, watched my heels being relieved of their gray-bearded, rainy-day untidiness.

* * *

"Zhust heels, lady?" grinned the young Trupiano. Everything seemed to be a joke to him. I half expected him to burst into roars of laughter each time his eyes met mine. He was dabbing on the polish with an energy which made me hold my foot on the rest with determination, and running a quick, practiced finger around the edge of the soles. He couldn't resist adding the soles to the heels and I made no remonstrance. They weren't in their pristine condition.

I know no other country where a shoeshine has so many accompaniments, or where the privacies of public valeting are so exposed. (Young Trupiano is now snapping his cloth back and forth with a delighted flourish, grinning up at me as though requiring me to join him in the pure joy of a polish.)

It is a long, narrow room. What would an artist do to it? There would be a big square of light at one end—that is the window fronting on the street—and across it he would paint a few small smears of brown and red—those are the boxes of shoe polish and rows of shoe laces displayed for sale. Then he would paint a big, dynamic figure before a swift moving wheel for a study in symmetry. And he could scarcely resist the types sitting opposite the mirror—that would take a Degas. The one who has just come in is a college professor, because he has mislaid his hat and is worrying over it. The policeman has gone to sleep again, still minus his shoes, and there is the black-haired boy bent energetically over my feet.

Then the painting would soften into dim shadows, out of which the orange sweater emerges like an ejaculation, while beyond, the slender figure of the other brother Trupiano is half lost in a cloud of steam.

* * *

My heels are receiving endless coats of polish and my thoughts wander, wondering what has become of the little brown shoe shiner who was in the American Express in Paris a decade gone. He could do a shoe to a turn and tell you all the morning news for an accompaniment. He was a self-chosen expatriate from the southern states, "and," he told me, "the Statue of Liberty is in front of the wrong country. They ought to have kept it in Paris."

"Paris isn't a country," I objected, being pedantic in order to avoid the issue.

"'Tis so," he argued earnestly. "Country enough for me; and New York's a country, too, but not for me. Get any letters?" he would inquire interestedly. "Right ones?" still more slyly. And presently I was ready to step down and join the traffic once more.

I don't think women invaded shoeshine parlors until bobbed hair came in and broke down the bans on barber shops. Short hair was the initial inhibition breaker all around. Now I may look on at a lively scene while the hiss of steam, the drone of the sewing machine, the whir, clack and bump of the cobbler's tools, and the brisk snap of the polishing cloth make a modern symphony of press, mend and shine.

"Youze is done, lady," says young Trupiano, bursting at last into the long-expected laughter. As I close the door on the Three Brothers, he is already flashing his grin at the next customer and hoarding laughter over the supreme humor of feet in rows looking expectant.

DOROTHY DESMOND

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

President Roosevelt and the Record

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that President Roosevelt is to be inaugurated for his second term, we still hear some "diehards" groaning. Maybe the following will interest them:

"WASTES THE PUBLIC MONEY"—*The New York Globe.*

"We have set up the most extravagant Government the world has ever known, and year by year we are making it more extravagant. . . . Explaining by those responsible will do no good. . . . From whatever aspect that matter is viewed the contempt for the budget shown . . . is calculated to arouse apprehension."

"DISREGARDS THE CONSTITUTION"—*The New York Times.*

"One who so lightly regards constitutional principles, and especially the independence of the judiciary, one who is so naturally impatient of legal restraints and due legal procedure, and who has so misunderstood what liberty regulated by law is, could not be safely trusted with successive presidential terms."

"IS A DICTATOR"—*The Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

"Never before . . . has such sweeping declaration come from a President of the United States in times of peace. . . . Why does the President seek to make the President of the United States the absolute lord over industrial life and death? Why does he deem it wise to give one American citizen the ability to reach into every nook and cranny of this country's commerce and finance, to compel homage and support . . . thus to constitute, if he but will, a self-perpetuating regime . . . a despotism of which a Russian Tsar never dreamed."

"INCOMPETENT TO BE PRESIDENT"—*New York Tribune.*

"Mr. Roosevelt likens himself to Abraham Lincoln more and resembles him less than any man in the history of this country. I hold that that man is a demagogue and a flatterer who comes out and tells people that they know it all. I hate a flatterer. I like a man to tell the truth straight out, and I hate to see a man try to honey-fugle the people by telling them something he does not believe."

But remember, please, that it was not Franklin D. Roosevelt who they were talking about, but Theodore Roosevelt.

Boston, Mass. ELLIOTT A. NILES

Mirror of World Opinion

A City Yet to Be Built

NOT only is there no Christian country, there is not even a Christian city in the whole wide world. A Christian city would be a city without slums, without jails, without poverty, without unemployment, without injustice, without drunkenness, without vice, without jealousy, without hatred, without bitterness.

A Christian country would be a country without guns, without luxury for the few and hunger for the many, without bribery, without graft, without oppression.

This is remarkable. With so many Christians in the world it is surprising that no such country or even a city has not long ago been established. Yet it has never been done, perhaps not even attempted.—*Addison H. Graff,* in the (Philadelphia) *Messenger.*

Newspapers That "Miss History"

TODAY we have more news of what is going on than ever we had. We are fortunate in having some great papers coming from London, and some very great provincial papers. But who could write history from the daily . . . with a million circulation?

You cannot, because there are four great multiple papers published in London today, all with the same keynote—the sensational, the vicious and the criminal. Headline, sensation, things extraordinary—these are the things that are supposed to sell.

We have so much of this that those papers miss history, because the bulk of our life is not violent, or vicious, or criminal.—*Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, at Brighton* (Eng.).

The Wide Horizon

President and Court

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IT WAS an exciting and important week, this last one. On Monday, the Supreme Court decided that federal legislation partially to debar from interstate commerce certain products—in this case, prison labor products—was valid, and that civil liberties were contravened by the Oregon criminal syndicalism law.

On Tuesday, Congress opened.

On Wednesday, the President's message on the state of the Union revolved upon his plea to the Supreme Court majority "to do its part in making democracy successful."

On Thursday, the President described to 100 newspaper men exactly how he proposes to balance the budget in the fiscal year opening July 1, 1937.

On Friday, this same and other highly interesting information in the budget message was presented to Congress.

On Saturday, the Executive, legislators and Washington pedestrians paused for breath.

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Neutrality, of course, deserves a place on this list. On Wednesday Congress just missed the boat. The Mar Cantabrico, carrying a hasty deckload of Mr. Cuse's airplanes for the Spanish loyalists, sailed from New York partly because a Corsican-born freshman member of Congress, John Toussaint Bernard of Minnesota, stood in the way of legislation. And then the leaders—who are rusty so early in the session—forgot essential technical details, and the Spanish embargo resolution wasn't signed before Friday. But the remainder of the Cuse shipment cannot get away to Spain, nor can any of the $5,000,000 lot contracted by Mr. Dineley of San Francisco, who said last week: "What right does anyone have to call me unpatriotic? We got this business away from foreign nations and into this country."

The new budget is notable from every viewpoint. It is based on the calculation that in the coming twelvemonth American citizens will be able to pay their Government more than they have ever paid before in American history. It also provides for armament building at the highest figure in national peacetime history. Evidently the arms budget is getting stabilized at around $1,000,000,000 a year. That, by the way, is almost exactly what tobacco smokers and liquor drinkers pay annually in special federal taxes.

But the dominant event of the week was President Roosevelt's Supreme Court statement. His appeal for cooperation—which a few months ago would certainly have been called intimidation—was applauded by such diverse organs as the Hearst papers and the New York Herald Tribune. Mark Sullivan found the President's approach essentially conservative.

And of course the theory of "flexing the Constitution" is conservative, whatever objections may be raised against it. For the flexing power remains in the hands of the court itself, and it has been historically demonstrated that the court comes along in due time and in its own way. According to Mr. Justice Brandeis, the court has reversed itself some forty times. It must be recognized that, despite the apparent difficulty of constitutional amendment, it is not inconceivable that in a day of radio and political demagoguery, an amendment might be rushed through which would permit Congress later to enact laws of a highly centralizing character. Preferable to a broad and sweeping amendment, in the eyes of all conservatives, would surely be a gradual accommodation by the court majority.

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Such accommodation is now requested by President Roosevelt. His appeal to the court probably aroused no little ire in some of the chambers behind that noble new marble façade on Capitol Hill. You might think that such an appeal would defeat its own purposes. But the forces operating on the court are not confined to President Roosevelt. Nor was the last word spoken by Mr. Dooley in his "illiction-returns" dictum.

Actually, the court is called upon to make up its mind on a succession of finely shaded legal points. And it only takes a different construction of different facts on the part of one member, in the close cases, to change the final decision. That member, it now seems, is Mr. Justice Roberts, after Mr. Justice Stone returns to the bench. The most interesting case pending is the Washington State minimum wage law, on which a decision is expected momentarily.

Last June, the court held—by a hair-line decision—that the New York minimum wage law was unconstitutional. Some lawyers found ground in the majority opinion for thinking that a slightly different law would be upheld. The Washington law may offer the opportunity. If the law is approved, the decision will be hailed as reflecting a new "flexing" policy in line with the President's appeal. But it would require more than a Solomon to decide whether it is public opinion and force of controversy that settles these matters, or whether the winds of legal divergence on such fine points blow precisely where they list.